PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daly Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,029—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1893.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th Dec.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	23rd "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	1894. 6th Jan.
B.L. BALLARAT	4748	960	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
† GANGES	4205	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† GANGES	4205	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weichell	14th "
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† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weichell	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
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April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

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10th Jan. 7th Feb.

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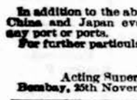

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Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17th, 1893.

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ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

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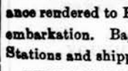

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D. M. INGLIS,
Hony. Secretary.
Bazaar Sub-Committee.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1893.

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In the Highly Sensational Drama,
"QUEEN'S EVIDENCE."
Miss ETHEL ARDEN as "KATE MEDLAND."
Mr. HENRY KITTS as "ISAACS"—"I've got a heye like a heagle.'

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Another Grand New Production,
The great FARCICAL COMEDY in 3 Acts,
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Miss ETHEL ARDEN as Mrs. RALSTON.

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Miss ETHEL ARDEN in her Magnificent Impersonation of "LADY ISABEL."

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New Novelties to Conclude each Performance.

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Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the CHANCELLOR has decided to allow the MASTERS or HOLDERS of HIGHER DEGREES in some FACULTY and BACHELORS of ARTS "who graduated before the year 1867," to fill up three vacancies in the Senate by election. Candidates for election must be Masters or holders of higher Degrees in some Faculty or holders of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts who took that D gree before the year 1867. His Excellency hopes that for at least one of the three vacancies a gentleman eminent for his services to Education or Literature will be elected.

The Election will take place at the Senate House, College Square, on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1894.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a graduate holding one of the above-named degrees, and no graduates will be allowed to nominate more than one candidate. The written nominations of candidates must reach the Office of the Registrar not later than the 9th December.

On and after the 16th December, voting papers, containing the names of the candidates nominated, will be supplied on application by the Registrar. These papers must be filled up in the presence of the Registrar at the Senate House on the 1st January, 1894, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., but graduates who are not able to appears in person before the Registrar may fill up the papers in the presence of a Magistrate, by whom the papers will be countersigned. All such voting papers must reach the Registrar not later than 3 P.M., on Monday, the 1st January, 1894, after which no voting paper will be accepted. Graduates who are not personally known to the officer in whose presence the voting papers are filled up must bring with them their diplomas, or other satisfactory proof of identity.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.
Senate House, The 30th November, 1893.

JUST UNPACKED.

Ham, Bacon, As. 15 per lb.
Double Glouster Cheese, As. 14 per lb. on Cut.
Stilton Cheese, Rs. 5 per Jar.
Dutch Cheese, As. 12 per lb.
Chedder Cheese, As. 12 per lb.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, at A FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on G. I. P. Railway from THURSDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1893, to SUNDAY, the thirty-first of December 1893 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including SUNDAY, the fourteenth of January, 1894.

2. Through Return Tickets, at a Fare and a Half, between these dates will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holders of these tickets to Cawnpore may return from Agra Fort, or the holders of tickets to Agra Fort, may return from Cawnpore, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return First and Second Class fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations and Agra and Cawnpore respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a. p.	Second Class. Rs. a. p.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort..	78 9 0	39 5 0
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore..	78 9 0	39 5 0
Byculla to Agra Fort	78 5 0	39 4 0
Byculla to Cawnpore	78 5 0	39 4 0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1893.

JUST RECEIVED, PER S. S. ROME.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
From As. 12 to Rs. 4 per lb.

MORENAS AND COMPANY.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
Pitman's System.
SPECIAL CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN
(Four Months' Course).

ALL Applications for 1894 Session should reach the College by the 5th January. Prospectus, with Application Forms, to be had at the College, or at Messrs NORMAN & Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A 5lb.-TIN FINEST HIMALAYAN ORANGE PEKOE TEA
Will be Delivered FREE for Rs. 5-8
To any Address in India or Burma.
Apply to PROPRIETOR, HERBERTPORE TEA ESTATE, Rambagh, P. O., Saharanpur.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND HYPPODROME
OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

Novel and Wonderful Performances!
Rich and Imposing Costumes!
SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
BY THE CLOWNS.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY, 9TH DEC., at 3-30 P.M.

Tickets can be had at the BOX OFFICE, from 11-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.

ADMISSION:—Private to seat Four, Rs. 16; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas.
Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.

Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to all Classes, except Gallery.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6¼ per each new Issue Share of Rs 125, for the year ending 31st December, 1892, has been declared and made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, on and after the 18th proximo to the registered shareholders on the 23rd Instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENALABDIN SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.
Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Mhow, up to 12 Noon on the 15th December, 1893 for a Contract for Wines, Spirits Bottled Beer and Porter for Hospitals in the Mhow Command.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

GEO. RADCLIFFE, Major,
Chief Commissariat Officer.
Chief Commissariat Office, Mhow, 25th November, 1893.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE:—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.

H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following Days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1894:—
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 11th and 12th December, 1893, for the Election of Chairman.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 18th and 19th December, 1893, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st December, 1893.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, Deceased, invite Tenders for the purchase of the very valuable Properties (Pension and Tax Ground) at Mazagaon, near the Bridge, one of them known as "Homeje Hall," and the other adjoining it to the South admeasuring 64, 65 and 1,226 59 square yards respectively, together with the Bungalows, outhouses and gardens thereon.

Tenders will be received by one of the Undersigned, Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, upto Noon of the 31st day of December, 1893.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender and they reserve to themselves the right of selling the said properties separately or in one lot as to them may seem expedient.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY,
Trustees.
Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOADING AND UNLOADING CONTRACT FOR PAREL DEPOT, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1893, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of Permanent Way and other Material, including the Shunting and Marshalling of Wagons at the Parel Depot, for a period of Three Years, commencing from 1st January, 1894.

2. Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Loading and Unloading at Parel Depot," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which it will not be considered.

4. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CASTOR AND LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR SALE

THE AGENT will receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1893, offers for the PURCHASE of CASTOR and LINSEED OIL CAKE from the Company's Mill at Sabarmatee. The out-turn of the former will be about an average of 80 Tons per month, and the latter 160 tons for the whole year.

The Contract for the said purchase to extend for a period of not less than one year.

Offers (quoting rate per ton of 20 cwts., delivered in Wagons at the Oil Mill) must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500 as Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, failure in which entails forfeiture of Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Concession of Freight at Revenue Rate, viz:—13 of a pie per Bengal Maund per Mile, will be allowed to the accepted Tenderer, on Consignments booked from Sabarmatee to any Station he desires, on the Company's system only.

The accepted Tenderer will have to sign a Stamped Agreement stipulating the above mentioned Conditions.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th Nov., 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REVENUE STORES and STATIONERY for the Official Year, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited.

Forms of Tenders giving full details may be obtained on payment of Rupees Five, from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

All covers containing Tenders to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and Sealed and Superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores and Stationery." All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at his Office, on the 15th January, 1894.

Tenderers from Calcutta and other markets situated on the East Indian Railway are requested to calculate freight on the articles they Tender to supply at Nagpur, which must be booked as Railway materials, at the following rates:—

For Consignments below 300 maunds ..1725 pies per maund per mile plus two pies terminal charges; the rate from Howrah to Asansol would therefore be two annas and one pie per maund.

Bulky articles, of which full loads cannot be made, or which require to be loaded separately on account of their size, &c. Four annas per truck per mile.

From Asansol to Nagpur and from Kutni to Nagpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at four annas eight pies and three annas five pies, respectively, per maund irrespective of the class of goods. The Rules for capacity, however, must be observed.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Nagpur, 22nd November, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS ARE DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 6, MUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Ghateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FREERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibralta
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FREERES.	Bounac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
GOSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothe., N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	60 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Bills negotiated on Approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
69, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and 31 H. Regent Square South, Calcutta.

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use.
Rs. 34-8 per doz. Bottles; Rs. 37-8 per doz. ½ Bottles.

AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:

BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR

SHOWROOMS

A Large Variety of the Newest Styles

IN DRESS FABRICS,

COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS. | MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS. | WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES
STRICTLY MODERATE.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay Rampart Row, 16

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
London Bankers...{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 9 or 12 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on term which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
PADDY & DALL GRINDING MACHINES.
And POUNDING MACHINES
FOR HAND WORK AS WELL AS CATTLE POWER AND STEAM POWER.
PRICE:—Rs. 75 TO 300.
Apply to the Sole Inventioner,
MAHAMADBHOY CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY,
MAHIM BAZZAR, MAHIM,—BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

☞ Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays. ☜

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194 6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied
By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.

ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.

NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.

CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4 (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART B

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	300	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,065
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	20 pr. ct.	80
Commercial Bk. Ld., Mgn....	{ 4,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 50 / 100	100 / 50 / 15	10 p. c.	155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	£400,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,000	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	1,400	2,000	2,000	dvd Rs80	1105
Bellasis	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 60	230
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	200	200		300
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. ...	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Bycoola City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	1224 / 215
Colaba	600	200	all	20	210
East India	500	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	275
English Ch'ch and Manfg...	400	250	250	130	1,375
Fort	615	2,000	2,000	Rs. 80	130
Preach	300	500	all	100	1,18
Harvey and Sabapathy..	450	500	500	50	450
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	475
Khanderao	240	480	480	22½	122½xd / 370
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	800	800	63	120
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	6	107½
Motooli Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	433
Munnur M....	1,600	200	all	Nil	222
New Beras...	1,200	500	500	Nil	595
New Indian...	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs250 dv	460
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	800	500	75	20	48
Samson	800	500	500	20	80
Stad and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	00	25	1,300
Stad	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sreh Woollen Mills.....	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	50
Surat City Press Co., Ld....	375	200	all	20	215xd
Volkart	—	1,000	1000	Rs. 70	1,005
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad ...	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian...	1,315		100	Nil	53
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	571	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay Industrial Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	—	340
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Central India...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,065
China Mills Co. Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000		815
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	30 pr. ct.	625
Cuba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	695
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1	Rs. 4	409
Dural Mills Co., Ld.	5,658	100	100	20	440
David Mill	1,400	600	600	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	30 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 24	360
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	890
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	600	45	68
Howard and Bullough ..	1,500	600	600	Rs. 11	55
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,145
Imperial Cotton	900	600	600	—	315
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	1,000	800	12 pr. ct.	370
Jaffer Alli	600	600	600	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jeevraj Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Leopold	1,800	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,800	400	400	40	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,425
Mahaluxmee ...	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 57	1,560
Massagon	6,000	0	250	6	125
Mersarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,360xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100	Nil.	par.
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	130
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	
New Great Eastern	1,600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	404
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	300
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Ripon Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	—	810
Seasoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,330
Soonderdas Kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	995
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahrasta	1,212	250	250	12½	323½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	500	500	12½	185
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	130
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,00	50	551
Vishnukunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	980	800	900	15	500
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 75	375 / 201
Back Bay Baths	4,000	100	100	12	40
Badhara Pile...	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	135	18	4-
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance.....	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,870
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 35	1,025
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	4
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,200	250	220	7½ pr. ct.	275
Iyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	75 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	2,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	161
John Roberts & Co.....	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Ebangir F Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	3 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	200	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	2,500	100	100	Nil.	8
Marks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	92
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	94
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	450
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Spondy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	985
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co..	2,000	25	all	5	19½
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-6
China Leaf	"	25-2 Nominal.
Peking, Bar Gold old	"	26-2 "
Do. do. new	"	25-1 "
Australia do.	"	25-2 "
Bombay do.	"	25-2
English Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Do.	"	15-12
Bar Silver 17 Beterness	"	91
Do. 17/9 do.	"	91
Spice Dollars	"	203 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	203 "
Bar Pence	"	210

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Shannon (s), from London. Yesterday:—Stura (s), from Hongkong; and King Arthur (s), Jedda.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening (Tuesday), at 4-45 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder entered the dock yesterday; and the s. s. Time left it on Saturday and the s. s. Amara on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Shannon and Stura entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. City of Khios and Aston Hall left it on Saturday, and the s. s. Baron Douglas, on Sunday.

THE LYRIC COMPANY'S PLAN.—We are requested to notify our readers that the plan of the London Lyric Company has been removed from Mitchell's to Soundy and Company.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Gopalrao Gaekwar, a Sirdar from Indore, accompanied by forty followers, arrived in Bombay, and alighted at the Grant Road railway station, at 6 o'clock, on Sunday morning. He is at present staying at Bellasis Road.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I., at 5-45, this evening:—

Polka	See Me Dance ... Solomon.
Finale	La Favorito ... Donizetti.
Walzer	Wiener Kinder ... Strauss.
Grand Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor ... Donizetti.
Duet	Finale from Lucia ... Donizetti.
Gavotte	Willkommen ... Kluss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE SPECIAL JURY.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of Mr. H. A. Hammond, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley, for his exemption from service on the special jury for the reason that he was in sole charge of the firm of Messrs. Thomas G. Hill and Co. His Lordship said he could not accept any oral statement, but would exempt Mr. Hammond from service on his making an affidavit, stating the grounds mentioned by the learned counsel.

CRICKET MATCH AT BANDORA.—On Sunday last, a well-contested cricket match was played on the Bandora "Banfore Green," between the members of the Bandora Canterbury Sea View Cricket Club, which was divided into two sides, and under Captains John Francis Pereira and J. C. Fernandez. Captain Pereira's side having won the toss, elected to bat. The game was withdrawn in favour of Captain J. C. Fernandez. The fielding of the members was capital. A large concourse of people were present, and were gratified with the treat provided by the members of that club. The St. Joseph's Band was in attendance and played under the baton of Mr. Francis Conceicao.

FATAL ASSAULT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Mahomed Hussonalli, aged twenty-four years, a pantryman on board the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, now lying in the harbour. About eight days ago, while the steamer was at Aden, a scuffle took place between the deceased and a Goanese servant, when the latter, in the heat of excitement, struck the former on the head with a brush, in consequence of which he died, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. On the arrival of the steamer in Bombay, the dead body of the deceased was removed to the morgue, where it was identified by the deceased's widow; and the inquest was adjourned.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, at Girgaum Road, touching the death of a woman, named Begum, aged about twenty-five years, residing at that locality. At about midnight, on Sunday last, the deceased was visited by three of her friends, who brought her a bottle of country liquor. The deceased and her friends drank the liquor, and, at 3 o'clock, they all left the house. Shortly after, a woman, named Parwatee, who used to live with the deceased, heard a splash in the well close by the house. She at once went to the well, and on seeing the water disturbed, immediately gave information to the police. The police had the well dragged, and in about two hours the body was recovered. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF CHARAKA SAMHUTA.—The following letter has been addressed to Pundit Avinash Chundra Kavirotna Kaviraj, of Calcutta, by Dr. Rost, C.I.E., the late Librarian, India Office:—"Elsworthy Terrace, Primrose Hill, London, N.W. London, October 20, 1893. My dear Sir,—I feel under great obligation to you for so kindly sending me a copy of your excellent translation of Charaka, the first six fascicule of which reached me last Tuesday. You have undertaken a most valuable and praiseworthy work, which will not fail to make ancient Hindu medicine better understood and appreciated in the West than it has been heretofore. Though I am no longer librarian to the India Office, I have still the means of drawing the attention of Oriental scholars to your difficult and meritorious task. I am convinced that many important additions to our Sanskrit dictionaries will be gleaned from your translation. With the renewed expressions of my gratitude, I am, &c.,—R. ROST."

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Jones of the Water Police, charged R. J. Antonia with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he by means of a broom-stick caused the death of Shaikh Ally, a lamp-trimmer on board the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Shannon. The deceased and the accused were employed on board the same steamer, and when she left Aden for Bombay on the 30th ultimo, dispute arose between them with regard to a seat. From words they came to blows, and the accused in anger beat a broom-stick on the head of the complainant, causing a wound. The injured man died on Sunday afternoon, and the dead body was brought to Bombay the same evening when the extra steamer Shannon arrived in the harbour. The Coroner having opened an inquest, touching the death of the man, Mr. Jones asked for a short adjournment until the coroner's jury had arrived at some definite conclusion. The case was accordingly adjourned.

ROBBING A CAPTAIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Superintendent Roberts charged J. Lanson and J. Luidquists, European sailors, on board the s. s. Haddon Hall, with robbing Captain Maurice Rowlands, Commander of the same steamer. On Sunday evening, the accused happened to meet the complainant on the road, near the Port Trust Office buildings. They caught hold of him, and threw him down on the road three times, and gave him several blows on the face with their clenched fists. The captain went to the St. George's Hospital, and got his wounds dressed there. Inspector George who was informed of the occurrence by a native policeman, who witnessed the assault, ran up to the spot and arrested the accused. It was found that the accused had also robbed Captain Rowlands of a gold watch which he wore at the time. The accused admitted having assaulted and robbed the captain of the gold watch. They said they were ill-treated on the vessel by the captain, and gave very bad food. The Magistrate having convicted the accused on their own statements, and the evidence before the Court, sentenced them each to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

I. M. & R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending November 25, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	732	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,923	36,984	...	1,031	60,458	...
Goods	48,335	57,409	...	9,084	..	22,179
Other earnings	7,249	11,338	..	4,089	...	8,749
Weekly total.	91,527	1,05,731	...	14,204	...	..
Aggregate	16,07,757	15,78,227	...	...	29,530	..

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the triple murder case at Chinchpoogly was tried before his Lordship and a special jury.

A PRISONER DISCHARGED FOR ILLNESS.

In the case against Papa Shaik Sulleman and four other Mahomedans, who were tried on a charge of dacoity committed in the shop of a Marwaree, at Khoja Street, Duncan Road, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each, there was an additional prisoner, Guffoor Miya Mathkhan, who was excluded from the trial on the ground of illness. He was still in a delicate state of health, and was placed in the dock yesterday, when the Advocate-General stated that, owing to the illness of the prisoner, the Crown intended to withdraw the charge against him. His Lordship thereupon directed the discharge of the prisoner, who was unable to walk, and was assisted by native policemen out of the dock.

THE CHINCHPOOGLY TRIPLE MURDER CASE.

The following case was then heard before his Lordship and a special jury:—

Govind Daji, Atmaram Narayen, and five other Hindus were charged with having, on the 12th August last, at Chinchpoogly, committed the murder of three Mahomedans, named Shaik Bhai, Abdul Rahman, and Abdul Kadur, by beating them with sticks. The prisoners were further charged with causing grievous hurt to Mahomed Essack with sticks. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence. The prosecution having challenged one Parsee and six Hindus, and the defence four Europeans, the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. E. S. Gubbay—Foreman.	
Mr. Shapurji Sorabji.	Mr. F. T. Staples.
Mr. R. F. Allum,	Mr. C. A. E. Crommelin.
Mr. J. P. Watson.	Mr. George Service.
Mr. G. Lund.	Mr. R. H. Macaulay.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, stated the principal facts of the case. The prisoners were charged, firstly, with murdering Shaik Bhai, Abdul Rahman, and Abdul Kadur, Mahomedans, on the morning of the 12th August, the second day of the riots, and also with having caused grievous hurt to Mahomed Essack. The learned counsel said he apprehended there would be no doubt upon the evidence that the three Mahomedans had been brutally murdered, and that the other had been grievously injured. The only question that required the very careful attention of the jury was, whether the evidence for the prosecution satisfied them that the prisoners were the persons who committed the assault upon the Mahomedans, or whether they were members of an unlawful assembly who attacked them. In explaining the law of the case, Mr. Lang said that, if the jury did not believe that the prisoners were actually guilty of the offences charged against them, yet if they were satisfied that they were members of an unlawful assembly, whose common object was to assault Mahomedans, each and all of them would be guilty of the offences charged against them. It would appear that, on the morning of the second day of the riots, there were large crowds of Hindus, mostly mill-hands, who were moving about in the Chinchpoogly and Parel Roads, attacking shops and assaulting Mahomedans. The mob, to which the prisoners would be shown to have belonged, began attacking shops and rioting, at an early hour of the morning, on the Parel Road, not far from the Gas Works. They then crossed a piece of waste land, and went to a chawl, known as Mohun's Chawl, situated on the Chinchpoogly Road, occupied almost entirely by Hindus. The three deceased and Mahomed Essack, who were employed in the Great Eastern Spinning Mill, had on the morning of the 12th August, gone to the mill, but in consequence of the mill being closed were returning home, absolutely unarmed, and carrying only their umbrellas with them, with no intention whatever of rioting or taking a part in any. They went towards Parel, and when near the fire brigade station, they saw a mob of Hindus coming up. In order to avoid them, the Mahomedans turned down the Chinchpoogly Road. They proceeded along that road as far as a chawl, near which was Mr. Rushworth's bungalow, from the upper portion of which a good view could be obtained of what occurred in the roadway. Mr. Seal, a merchant of the city, was visiting Mr. Rushworth on business that morning; and the evidence of these gentlemen would be to the effect that they saw four Mahomedans come along the road. When they reached the chawl the sound of a whistle was heard, and a crowd of Hindus forthwith rushed out, and attacked the Mahomedans with sticks, which they carried. The Mahomedans fled into an open piece of ground, but were followed, and three of them were absolutely beaten to death. The fourth (Mahomed Essack) only saved his life by pretending to be dead. The Hindus thereupon returned to the chawl. Owing to pressure of work, the police did not at once effect any arrests. Mr. Crummy, Deputy Commissioner of Police, subsequently went to the chawl with Mr. Rushworth and Mr. Seal to make enquiries. The Hindus residing there were turned out, and the two gentlemen identified the first four accused as having been among the assailants of the Mahomedans. They were at once taken up, the others being arrested afterwards, the fifth being identified as the leader of the mob who had attacked the shops near the Parel Gas Works. A fourth Mahomedan had been murdered in that field the same morning, but the prisoners were not charged with causing his death. If the jury believed the evidence in respect of the present charges, they should find the prisoners guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder. There was nothing in the evidence to bring the case under any of the exceptions. There was no provocation; the offence was pre-meditated; and not made in the act of private defence. If the jury found even that the prisoners were only members of the mob that attacked the Mahomedans, they would still be guilty of the offence charged against them.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

Rahman Imaum, employed in the Great Eastern Spinning Company, said that, about 4-30 a.m. on the 12th August, he went to the mill, and was returning home about 8-30 a.m., in company of six other Mahomedan employes of the mill. As they were going along the Parel Road, they saw a crowd of about 200 or 300 Hindus in front of them, all of them armed with sticks. Witness and his companions turned into another road in order to avoid the mob, and were proceeding when, suddenly, they were attacked with sticks by a number of Hindus. Four of witness' companions, who were in front were severely assaulted, and they fled into the fields. The fifth and sixth prisoners were the first to assault, and were conspicuous in leading the mob. Shaik Bhai, Abdul Rahman, and Abdul Kadur, three of witness's companions, fell to the ground by the beating, and witness never again saw them alive.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said he saw only two or four Hindus at the mill on the 12th August. The mill was closed for want of hands to work it. When the mob came upon them, witness and three of his companions ran into the compound of a Saheb's bungalow, and escaped over the wall.

Did you mention to any one the fact of your having been assaulted before you were examined in the Police Court?—No. The police brought the prisoners in custody, and we identified them.

They were then in custody?—I don't know. I saw them when they were brought to the Police Court.

And when they were shown to you, you identified them?—No, at first, I said if I saw them, I should identify them. They were then shown to me, and I recognised them as the persons who had assaulted us. I know Cowasjee, a Parsee, who keeps a liquor shop at Chinchpoogly. I also know one Vishia.

Mahomed Essack Mahomed Yacoob, a companion of the last witness, on the morning of the 12th August, gave corroborative evidence. He was struck with sticks and bled from the injuries, and also lost one tooth. Witness fell down, and became insensible.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said he and his companions were walking along the road when the Hindus first attacked them, and that they fled into the fields afterwards. Witness was struck blows on the head.

Can you identify any other of the Hindus except the four you have pointed out?—I cannot identify others, but I know these four persons well whom I have pointed out.

Mr. Louis Rnshworth, mill manager of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, said he resided in an upper-storeyed bungalow at Chinchpoogly, having open land to the north of it. The chawl known as Mohun's chawl has five rows, occupied principally by Hindu mill-hands. On the morning of 12th August, witness was in the upper verandah of his bungalow, which overlooks the road, with Mr. Seal, who visited him on business. About 8 a.m., he saw four Mahomedans, coming from Chinchpoogly, going into the open space near a fire-wood shed. There was a path on the ground which was not under cultivation. When the Mahomedans had gone near a chawl, witness heard a whistle, and about three hundred Hindus, armed with sticks, came out, and began to beat them. The latter tried to get away. Two of them were knocked down at places shown by the witness on a plan. One more of them got up after being knocked down, and was crawling up a swamp, when he was knocked down again. The fourth man was also struck, but he got out of the witness's view. They were struck severely on the back, head, and all over the body. The Hindus went back to the chawls. The Mahomedans were wholly unarmed. Witness saw two of the bodies lying in the field till about 10 a.m., when he left the bungalow. He returned home in the afternoon. Mr. Crummy came to the bungalow afterwards, and went with Mr. Seal to the chawl. Some Hindus were brought to the bungalow, where witness recognised the first four as having been in the crowd who attacked the Mahomedans. He did not actually see them struck with the sticks, but they were among the crowd of Hindus. Witness knew the first prisoner well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, the witness said the mob of Hindus was very much excited on the morning of the 12th August.

Would you say more than that you saw the prisoners there that morning?—No.

His Lordship: He has just said that he saw them among the crowd of rioters.

Witness: I saw them several times in the crowd from 5-30 to 10-30 a.m.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: You saw them moving about?—Yes.

Would you have been able to identify them if you had not referred to your books for their names?—Oh yes, I knew them sufficiently. They are generally an inoffensive class.

Did you see No. 5 there that morning!—No, I did not see him there at all. He is the husband of the *naikin* or female muccadum of the women employed in my mill.

If he had been leading the rioters, would you have been able to see him?—O yes, I should have seen him doing that.

But he was not leading the rioters that morning?—At least I did not see him there. I did not see him among the mob at all.

The fire brigade station is close to the chawl?—Yes.

And the Victoria Gardens is about ten minutes' walk from the station?—About seven or eight minutes' walk.

And close by the Victoria Gardens is a new road being made?—Yes, close by, leading to Mazagon.

In re-examination by Mr. Lang, witness said: I did not look out specially for No. 5.

You had not him in your mind?—Oh no, not at all.

You cannot say more than that you did not see him?—I did not see him, that is all.

To the Judge: It was about 8 a.m. when I saw the Mahomedans. It was not raining at the time.

Mr. William Seel, a merchant, gave evidence in corroboration of that of Mr. Rushworth.

Cross-examined, witness said he could not now swear to the identity of the prisoners; but if they were the same men whom Mr. Crummy took in charge on the 12th August, they were the men he had identified on that day as having been seen among the crowd several times that morning. Witness saw them armed with sticks. Most of the persons in the crowd were armed with sticks.

Do you find it easy to identify Hindus of the humbler class among a mob?—It was very easy on that occasion.

It was about 4 p.m. when you identified them?—Yes.

Why do you say it was specially easy to identify them?—Because they were specially prominent. I saw them both on the road and on the open space. The men were walking and running about.

To Mr. Lang.—They appeared to be looking out for the next Mussulman to turn up. At the time the four Mahomedans were assaulted, I saw the four Hindus whom I pointed out to Mr. Crummy in the crowd.

Mr. James Crummy, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, gave corroborative evidence, and said he could identify the first four prisoners as the persons who were pointed out to him by Mr. Seel.

Cross-examined, Mr. Crummy said he knew nothing against the prisoners Nos. 4, 5, and 6. He did not know when they were arrested.

Shaik Hoossin Shaik Mahomed was with the other Mahomedans who were returning home from the mill on the morning of the 12th August. He was struck with sticks in the forehead, on the shoulder, and on the thigh. He fell down and pretended to be dead. The Hindus came to him, and some said he was dead. A (Laugh.) Others, who were of a contrary opinion, turned him over with sticks, and eventually left him for dead. After some time, he got up, jumped over a wall, and escaped. Witness identified the second and fourth prisoners as having been among the rioters.

Cross-examined.—I had never seen the second and fourth prisoners before the morning of the 12th August, when they struck me. I was brought from my native country before I was examined before the Magistrate.

Some other evidence was called, and the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI AT ADEN.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Aden, under date the 27th November, says:—From the time it was known that Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P., was returning to India, a great desire was expressed by the mercantile community at Aden to give the honourable gentleman a hearty reception. No sooner was the steamer signalled than Mr. Hormusji Cowasji, the Consul of Portugal, accompanied by other prominent local gentlemen boarded the mail steamer and Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji was brought ashore. A procession of some thirty carriages was formed, and proceeded to the house of Messrs. Cowasji Brothers. The hall was full, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, Indians and Arabs being present. The Parsee member of the House of Commons was greeted with loud cheers and enthusiasm. Mr. Hormusji Cowasji addressed Mr. Dadabhoy, assuring him that the local members of the mercantile community and others were highly pleased to see him there. Mr. Dadabhoy obtained admission to the British Parliament by dint of patience and perseverance, and thereby opened a new road not only for Parsees but for all Indians without distinction of caste or creed. Several other gentlemen present congratulated Mr. Dadabhoy on his zeal in advocating the interests of the people of India. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji thanked the assembly for the good fellowfeelings manifested towards him, and said that he had the greatest respect for the British rule, for the British nation was ever ready to do justice, and he assured them that if they had any grievance it would be duly redressed when it was represented in a proper and respectful form. It was said that a handful of Parsees would be glad at his joining the English Parliament, but he had proofs that members of all castes, Hindus, Mahomedans, Banias, Khojas, Arabs, and others rejoiced at his elevation, and welcomed him with all the contentment of their hearts. He acknowledged that he had done nothing yet. He had only opened the way that many others might join him, and promote the cause of the Indian people.

A breakfast followed, and at its close the member for Central Finsbury left. The hall in which Mr. Dadabhoy was received was decorated with flowers and evergreens. The Parsee high priest, Dustoor Framji, received Mr. Dadabhoy, and conveyed him to a seat set apart for him.

DEATH OF MR. SADANAND BALKRISHNA.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Sadanand Balkrishna, late secretary of the Maharani Ice Company, which took place at his residence, yesterday. He was a true reformer and a man of eminent business capacity, but was naturally of a retiring disposition. He had been ailing for a long time; and owing to family bereavements, his health failed him, and he died at the age of fifty-six. He was a favourite student of the late Principal Harkness, who was sorry at Mr. Sadanand leaving the Elphinstone College without any University degree. Mr. Sadanand had served for some time under Mr. G. A. Barnett, C. I. E., Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, who entertained a high opinion of his general ability. Some years ago, the deceased held the responsible post of manager of the Royal Bank of India, a fact unique in the history of commercial life in this city. He was subsequently appointed liquidator of the old Port Canning Company; and on the formation of the new company, was appointed its secretary, and discharged the duties of the office for several years to the entire satisfaction of the board of directors. Latterly, he acted as manager to the same company; and was frequently appointed an auditor to several of the local Joint Stock Companies. His home life was exemplary, and he always tried to give practical effect to the liberal and advanced views he entertained in common with the advanced section of his community. Being a member of the local Prarthana Samaj, the devotional spirit in which he conducted his prayers at home was worthy of commendation. For some years, Mr. Sadanand was connected with the *Subhodha Patrika* newspaper, and made considerable sacrifices for its improvement. He was a man of true social purity, of great general abilities, and of a philosophical temperament. He leaves behind him four sons, one daughter, and a large circle of friends and relations. His funeral was largely attended by his caste men.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.

As usual on a Monday evening, we have no telegraphic news to notice in this column, the latest commercial and financial advices received through that medium having been chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	4,32,624
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	1,12,535
Other Deposits	Inc	"	17,25,932
Government Securities	Inc.	"	30,864
Other authorized "	Dec.	"	7,146
Loans	Inc.	"	14,537
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Dec.	"	5,60,066
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,31,768
Cash.....	Inc.	"	15,44,536

The excess of funds, laid down here through channels competing with Indian Council drawings, to meet the present requirements of a logging export trade, and further swelled from other sources, is again indicated by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, though to a less considerable extent than was disclosed by the two previous Returns. In the present instance, the increase shown in the Bank's Cash Balance, at 340¼ lakhs, is 15¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 45¼ lakhs, and 50½ lakhs, respectively, in the two weeks preceding; while the falling off in the trade demand for Money, according to the Bank's figures, has been 22¼ lakhs, against 46¼ lakhs, and 48¼ lakhs, in the same comparison. The addition to Private Deposits in the period now under review was very much less than in the two previous weeks; but, on the other hand, Bills Discounted show a larger decrease than in the two weeks preceding; while in the position of Loans there has been virtually no change. There was a material diminution last week in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office; but this was partly counterbalanced by an addition at the branches.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been done again to-day in this staple; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have contracted for 300 Dharwar of the new crop, for May delivery, at Rs. 195; and they have bought 200 ready new Pachora, at Rs. 180-1; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 185; while the Mills have taken 50 ready new Akola Ginned, at Rs. 194; and of old stuff, 350 Ujein, at Rs. 175; 150 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 171; and Raipur, at Rs. 174; and 100 Wadwan, at Rs. 189 per candy.

According to the official telegrams received this morning from the districts, all signs of rain had disappeared from the Cotton area, and the weather, since the middle of last week had remained bright and seasonable. Arrivals of Cotton in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles, where picking was general, were upon a small scale, but will doubtless increase now that the weather is settled again; in the Broach and Dhollera circles the plants were flourishing, and showing bolls; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, they were in flower.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been taken to only a small extent to-day by exporters. The former market has been dull in tone, and the latter quiet; but prices in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	3,811	bales.
Wheat.....	20,080	cwts.
Linseed	8,010	"
Rapeseed	866	"
Gingelly	12,930	"
Poppyseed	1,015	"
Groundnuts	2,092	"
Castorseed	3,079	"
Rice	1,163	"

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged; and no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at Saturday's closing rates, say 1s. 3 1/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a good number of the letter having having been offered at 1s. 3 9-32d., without, however, finding buyers; and before the close, we heard of a moderate amount being placed at 1s. 3 5-16d., for next year's delivery; also of Bank Telegraphic being done, for February-March-April transfer, at 1s. 3 5-32d., and 1s. 3 5-32d. for ready Demands. Calcutta rates come unchanged at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 15-32d. for six months' sight Credits; and this market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....		1s. 3⅛ to 5-32d. per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3⅛d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.....	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight.....	1-61	"

forward Telegraphic and Demand being quoted at 1s. 3 5-32d.; and Credits at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Sterling, and 161¼ to ¼ for Fours.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 1/8 for Fours, for Arrival, and gradually declined to 105; but rallied again 1/16 per cent., closing steady at 105⅛ for cash, and 105 for the next settlement at the beginning of January; with the new 3½ per cent. Loan quoted at 98 5/8 to ¾.

SHARES have again been quiet upon the wholes; but we note the following changes, chiefly in Cotton Mill Scrip; Framji Petit have declined Rs. 15; also Indian Manufacturing; Colaba Land and Mill, Hyderabad, and New Great Eastern are Rs. 8 lower; Jivraz Balloo have advanced Rs. 10 and Swadeshi Rs. 5; East Indian Press shares are Rs. 25 lower; English have advanced Rs. 7½; and Volkarts Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 20 for the first issue and Rs. 5 for the others. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,160.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th November, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	95,000	1,19,000	4,000	2,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	206	258	9	473
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	16,24,593	20,73,147	56,267	37,54,007
Total for 20 weeks..	17,19,593	21,92,147	60,267	39,72,007
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	81,385	1,44,632	4,337	2,30,354
Per mile of Ry do.	177	314	9	500
Total to corresponding date do.	15,96,957	20,56,513	69,003	37,22,473

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 12,354
Increase to date ..... " 2,49,534

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Re wari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th November, 1893, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	2,10,000	4,000	3,53,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	126	2	211
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	24,17,946	36,56,534	1,06,076	61,80,556
Total for 20 weeks..	25,56,946	38,66,534	1,10,076	65,33,556
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,03,492	3,00,124	6,004	4,15,630
Per mile of Ry do.	63	179	4	248
Total to corresponding date do.	22,19,453	42,53,830	3,18,409	67,91,392

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 62,630
Do. to date..... " 2,57,836

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRADON—November 23, at Dehra Dun, the wife of A F Gradon, Forest Department, of a daughter.
HIGH—November 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Sisley Montgomery Hight, of a son.
JOHNSTON—November 26, at Mooltan, the wife of A H Johnston, M W D, of a daughter.
MATHER—November 21, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, Central India, the wife of John Mather, Esq., Principal, Rajkumar College, of a daughter.
WALKER—November 25, at Bandikui, Rajputana, the wife of Alexander Walker, Locomotive Foreman, of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

CRIBBIN—GELLING—November 27, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Hyde, W J Cribbin, Commander A S N Co, to Clara Herbert Gelling, eldest daughter of Edward Gelling Esq, Woodburn-square, Douglas, Isle of Man.

DEATH.

CHAMBERS—November 24, at Calcutta, James, son of the late John Chambers, Esq, Free Merchant and Oriental Translator, H E I Co's Press, Calcutta, grandson of the late Captain J Chambers, H E I Co's Army, and the eldest representative of the family of Chambers, of Wolsaid Castle, Cumberland, aged 79 years, 8 months, and 4 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1893.

THE St. Andrew's Dinner—an important National, and it might almost be said Imperial, function, never omitted in Calcutta—afforded the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair, Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the opportunity of reviewing the five years' administration of Lord Lansdowne, now drawing to a close. In the course of his remarks he dwelt as every public speaker in Calcutta is bound to do, on the perennial grievance of the absence of the Government for eight months in the year from the Capital. He complained especially of the passing of the Currency Legislation of last June at Simla, where it was impossible for the Government to be in contact with the public opinion, or to learn the views of bankers and merchants as to the means of avoiding dangers which it was highly desirable to obviate. On this subject the Chairman claimed to express the general opinion that an unfortunate mistake was committed when so important a measure as the Act of the 26th June was passed at Simla. This protest loses none of its force when the speaker acknowledges that the legislative enactment in question will stand forth as the most historically important of Lord Lansdowne's administration, which has been marked by the passing of several measures of considerable value. While avoiding any pronouncement on the value of the Currency Act which is still under trial, Mr. Playfair points out that the redundancy of the currency which has been regarded in certain quarters as the source and symptom of great prosperity, has not produced a plethora of profits for merchants and traders; as the income-tax returns have clearly shown. Mr. Playfair, however, pretty clearly hints that the Government when taking its measures at Simla were in no position to understand the gravity of the shock which the financial world would experience from their legislation, at a time when the widespread failures in Australia and America rendered circumspection a paramount duty. He is apprehensive that the Supreme Government may sacrifice everything to climate, and wittily quotes Dr. Johnson's inquiry: "What is climate to happiness? What proportion does the climate bear to the complex system of human life? You may advise me," said the great lexicographer," to go to live at Bologna to eat sausages. The sausages there are the best in the world; they lose much by being carried." That is precisely what happens, Mr. Playfair holds, when expressions of public opinions are carried from the plains to Simla.

Nevertheless, Lord Lansdowne has done much good work for India during his five years of office, and the Chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce cheerfully acknowledges that excellent progress has been effected in the quinquennium. Lord Lansdowne sanctioned the construction of additional railways, making the splendid total of 3,346 miles. That is the largest addition to the railway mileage of the Indian Empire made by any Viceroy except Lord Ripon, who, adopting the recommendations of the Famine Commission, sanctioned close upon five thousand miles. It is sufficient evidence that the development of railways is prized by the Indian people, that a hundred and twenty-eight millions passengers are now carried as compared with the sixty millions who travelled by rail ten years ago. The great railway system, which now has a total of eighteen thousand miles, is fully appreciated by the people of this country, and supplies one of their greatest needs,—rapid and economical intercommunication. The Chairman gave deserved praise to Lord Lansdowne's prudent adaptation of the English Factory Legislation to the needs of India, and to his rejection of the proposal to impose unnecessary regulations on the nascent mining industry. Any interference in that direction would have had the effect of crippling enterprise in opening up the coal-fields of Bengal, on the success of which the future development of manufactures in India must largely depend. The Chairman holds that the attention of a Viceroy should be mainly devoted to the development of the commerce of India. He believes that a great deal may be accomplished in this direction if the district officers are encouraged to study the particular requirements, whether agricultural or industrial, of the localities entrusted to their charge. Whether it is advisable to add to the already overwhelming volume of details which the executive officers have to tackle and report upon by adding a minute and not easily acquired a knowledge of the wants of the producer and the dealer, in silk and shellac and indigo and cotton and cereals and jute, tea and rice is open to some doubt. But we readily concur in the opinion that if such knowledge can be had, and supplemented with a zealous interest in the establishment of factories and manufactories up-country, and a determination to remove all hindrances to trade, the Services may achieve great things for trade. We may even go so far as to express the hope that foreign capital will be ready to further their efforts. But it is much to be feared that the ordinary routine of their duties, already sufficiently exacting, may suffer somewhat. Mr. Playfair urges upon Government the further duty of securing the better distribution of the population, so that some of the superfluous inhabitants of Bengal and the North-West who number six hundred to the square mile, may be more advantageously settled in Assam and in the Brahmaputra Valley, where there are not sufficient hands to cultivate the fertile lands now either lying waste or inadequately tilled. It is unsatisfactory that the great valleys which were the original home of the tea planting industry in India are now abandoned from want of labour which is to be found in abundance in districts not very remote. A million of hands get employment in the tea industry; there is work for three millions when the plant is in leaf. It is urged that there is room for a vast increase in the number of colonists who could find remunerative work in Assam, were the country opened up by cross roads especially now that a railway is being laid through the heart of the province. The land settlements effected in Trinidad and in parts of the Punjab are cited as examples of what can be done by Government to colonise Assam and the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys.

As might be expected the spokesman of commercial opinion in Calcutta looks with no kindly eye on the Opium Commission, or, perhaps we ought to say, on the objects which certain mistaken people at home hope that the Commission will subserve. We hear from many quarters that medical evidence, European and Native, which has been taken by Lord Brassey and his colleagues, has done wonders already in dissipating the extraordinary delusions which have been fostered by the wild imaginings of the anti-opium crusaders for many years past. It is now established that opium is not necessarily injurious to those who partake of it in moderation. Experience has taught the inhabitants of malarious districts that a small quantity of opium will ward off fever and mitigate the severity of the other diseases to which they are subject. Mr. Playfair appeals to the experience of the large and representative assembly to whom he spoke as witnesses who will bear him out in the statement that opium enables those who partake of it in moderation to perform their daily tasks without injury under exposure and privations which they could not otherwise withstand, and that in the swampy districts of Eastern Bengal it is a comfort and a prophylactic. He added, truly enough, that the best substitute to the use of opium amongst the masses of Bengal is more cooked food. The bland suggestion, that the revenue for opium should be discarded with a light heart and the military expenditure of India cut down to meet the resulting loss did not commend itself to the common-sense of the shrewd Scotchmen who are in business in Bengal. They are at one with the Chairman in the belief, which every man of common-sense knows to be based upon the political actualities of the time, that it is impossible to effect a reduction of military expenditure at a moment when great Powers, armed to the teeth, are drawing near to both our frontiers, and when the improvements in the implements of war compel every country, which does not desire to fight its battles with obsolete weapons, to renew its armaments at great and growing cost. The retrenchment of military expenditure is a chimera. The only course which will serve, is to develop the resources of the country so that their burdens may sit more lightly upon the shoulders of the tax-payers.

THE report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in Bombay mentions as a satisfactory feature that the mass of unsettled mill-workers are not "wasters" but persons whose interest in land in Ratnagiri and elsewhere makes it convenient or necessary for them to spend a portion of each year in their homes. Whether this is regarded as a new discovery by the framer of the report is not clear, but it has long been a recognised fact that not only mill-hands but even domestic servants are similarly situated and require unlimited leave to assist on their family holdings. The total factory population of the Presidency is between a hundred and eighteen and a hundred and nineteen thousand, of whom, roughly speaking, twenty-three thousand are women and six thousand children. Eighty-six thousand of the total are employed in connection with the manufacture of cotton. Three-fourths of the mill-hands in Bombay are Marathas from the Ratnagiri district. In Kaira alone the Collector reports that about fifty of the operatives absent themselves from mill-work in the monsoon to cultivate their own land. In Broach, we are told, there are a few operatives only in the Kurla Mills who live by factory work alone; a large number of them going at different times of the year to their native places to relieve the other members of their family in the operations of agriculture. At the Dharwar mill on the other hand some operatives have apparently taken to milk-work in the mill when there is no work in the fields. In the northern portion of the Presidency, however, there are permanent mill-hands who cannot in any way be regarded as wasters Those at Ahmedabad and Surat who are employed in mills make it their pucca calling, never returning to agricultural pursuits. The hands in the latter city, however, are for the most part drawn from primarily non-agricultural classes, such as dheds, ghanchis, dhobis, and khatris. The sanitary conditi on of the mills is reported to be on the whole satisfactory; but several serious defects are particularised, the smaller mills being the greatest offenders. Arrangements for ventilation are in some respects unsatisfactory, but after all, the rules in this respect are somewhat impracticable. A lateral opening of ten square feet per head is demanded; but the Collector of Thana for one agrees with the Bombay Mill-owners' Association that this opening is larger than can possibly be provided. Fortunately the Government has not yet enforced the rule, recognising doubtless the necessity for reconsideration.

THE general health of factory hands, it appears, is not inferior to that of other persons in the same rank in life, and no specific diseases traceable to the nature of their employment are reported to exist. On the other hand, it appears they are in some respects better off than others, having higher wages and the means of obtaining more nourishment and preserving their health. In Thana, for example, we are told by the Collector that the conditions under which the hands live and work are more favourable to heath than those of most other business in the district, and the general health of the operatives, especially of the women, is good. These facts are indeed reassuring, for it is a popular belief that the life of the mill-hand is shorter than that of almost any other labourer, and his health invariably impaired by work in the mills. Here, however, is direct evidence to the contrary so far as this country is concerned. Careful enquiries have been made during the past year with a view to ascertaining the exact cause of absenteeism, and it is gratifying to learn that the percentage of absentees greatly varies in the mills, but is by no means due to sickness so much as to the fact indicated above that quite seventy-five per cent. of the mill-hands are also interested in agriculture. The remarkable immunity from sickness is explained by the assumption, a correct one no doubt, that the work is not so severe and continuous as in European countries. The maximum of seven hours is the average for children's work in five mills, and in the others the time varies from five and a half to six and a half. It was expected that the interference of the law with regard to female labour would have resulted in some little friction and hardship, but the maximum of eleven hours is nowhere exceeded; in fact in most cases it is not reached. None of the districts reports any special difficulty in enforcing the law; but the meaning of the section which requires that women shall have one and a-half hour's rest is sometimes misunderstood. In Broach, for instance, the women are reported to have only half-an-hour's rest in the middle of the day, and it is suggested that instead of mid-day rest at all they should be allowed to go home earlier in the evening instead, but under the present wording of the Act this is impracticable. The report, therefore, as to the condition of the mill-hands is as a whole satisfactory. As to their indebtedness no very reliable information can possibly be obtained; still there are many mill-hands who are deeply in debt, and while indebtedness among the dheds is attributed to the drinking habits, in Bombay it is set down to the system of keeping wages two months in arrears, which forces some hands into debt on their first engagement or on their return from leave.

THE programme for the coming session of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts is now virtually complete. The papers to be read deal with practical subjects, and should prove of no little value to India. A Bengalee daily paper has been making a violent attack on the Rulers of India, and, among other foolish things, accuses the Government of taking no steps to deal with disease and mortality. The interests shown by the Indian authorities in the International Congress of Hygiene held in London two years ago gives the lie to this ridiculous and perverse statement. It ought to be known even to the most obtuse editor that the chief feature of Sir Auckland Colvin's rule in the North-Western Provinces was the impetus he gave to measures for improving the public health by extending the water-supply and introducing good sanitation. Sir Auckland has consented to the invitation of the committee of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts to read a paper on this subject in the course of the session. His contribution will be of special interest not only as indirectly replying to the wild and ignorant talk of the Calcutta native journal, but in connection with the efforts now being made to organise a comprehensive Tropical Section at the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene, to be held at Budapest in the autumn of 1894, under the patronage of the enlightened ruler of Austria and Hungary. Other topics to be dealt with at the well-known institution in the Adelphi are "The Petroleum Fields of India: their Present and Future," by Mr. R. D. Oldham, F. G. S., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India; "The Extension of Railways in India," by Mr. Joseph Walton, a Middlesborough gentleman, interested in the coal and iron trades, who has been instrumental in securing the active sympathy in this important matter of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and other influential bodies; "Telegraphic Communication between England and India: its present Condition and Future Development," by Mr. E. O. Walker, C.I.E., formerly of the Indian Government Telegraph Department; and "Chota Nagpore: its Mineral Wealth and Industrial Resources; and its value to India," by Mr. J. F. Hewitt, late Commissioner of that district. Mr. J. Barr-Robertson will follow up the paper he read last session on the silver question generally, with one dealing exclusively with the currency changes recently introduced in India.

THE trial of the more serious of the riot cases, those of murder, was commenced at the Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury, yesterday. The first case was that of a triple murder, which took place at Chinchpoogly on the morning of the 12th August last, the second day of the riots, in connection with which Govind Daji and six other Hindus were charged for having caused the deaths of three Mahomedans, named Shaik Bhai, Abdul Rahman, and Abdul Kadar, and for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Mahomed Essak. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but the trial had not concluded at the rising of the court.

THE members of the Municipal Standing Committee held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, when consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1894-95 was resumed. The Committee first considered the revised estimates of the expenditure for the Health Department, which were originally put down at Rs. 14,18,033, and which were referred back to the Commissioner for cutting down the amount by fifty thousand rupees. The Committee passed the revised estimates for the Health Department at Rs. 13,32,159, effecting a reduction of Rs. 85,874. The Committee next considered the Loan Works Budget. The total amount of loans for works to be sanctioned was put down at Rs. 19,00,000 which the committee reduced to Rs. 6,94,610, disallowing Rs. 3,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANARCHISTS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Notwithstanding the prohibition by the authorities, the anarchists and a great crowd of others assembled in Trafalgar Square, yesterday afternoon and after repeated warnings, the foot and mounted police charged the mob, and dispersed them.

THE SIAM QUESTION.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that English and French Commissioners are to be despatched to delimitate the Siamese buffer state, which will be under Chinese rule.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

M. Casimir Perier will make his statement in the Chamber, to-morrow. Like the Cabinet of M. Dupuy, the present Cabinet is resolutely opposed to the Income-tax, the revision of the Constitution, and the separation of Church and State.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, Dec. 3.

The Italian ministry is nearly complete. Signor Zanardelli is Premier and Minister of the Interior, and General Baratier, now Governor of Massowah, becomes Foreign Minister.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

President Cleveland in his Message to Congress questions whether Great Britain has treated in a friendly spirit the amended Extradition Treaty which is now being discussed. He deprecates any immature dealing with the currency of the country, which, he says, requires a lasting comprehensive financial plan; and he suggests the President be authorised to convene a Conference on the monetary question whenever there is a prospect of effecting an International agreement. Referring to the Tariff he urges the necessity of reducing the charges on the necessaries of life and the removal of the restrictions on the import of raw material that is necessary for manufactures.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

CONCLUDING ENTERTAINMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 4.

The Viceroy will arrive, to-day, at Mandalay. All the business of the tour may be said to be now over. Pegan will be visited on their way to Prome. On Friday night, their Excellencies will be entertained at a public ball, on Saturday night a concert, and, "at home," at Government house, and the party will leave, on Sunday morning, for Calcutta.

MR. HUME AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

Some three thousand persons assembled at the People's Park, on Saturday afternoon, to witness the presentation to Mr. Hume. The Congress party made Mr. Hume's visit an occasion of considerable rejoicing. It is remarked that Mr. Hume's utterances on the present occasion was very tame compared with his famous circular. The *Madras Mail* calls attention to the reference in that circular to the cow-killing movement, which since has been strikingly verified.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 4.

The mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	31 15-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Mails for Madagascar close at Mauritius, at midnight, on Tuesday, the 5th December.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne Vizeu cable.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th December, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	1	30 p.m.	18	44
Teheran	4	2	12 p.m.	...	21
Suez	4	2	40 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 4th December, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	4
" Karrachee	...	20	...	1
" Madras	..	55	...	1

THE Duke of Portland has no ambition to win the America Cup. On the visit of himself and the Duchess to Troon, where her Grace christened a new ship, the Bahaduri, launched from the Ailsa Shipbuilding Yard, the Duke, responding to the toast of his health, said: "I have heard that it is the wish of Lord Ailsa and of the Shipbuilding Company that I should become the owner of a yacht to attempt to bring the America Cup to this country. Well, ladies and gentlemen, there is nothing in the world I should like more than to bring the America Cup to this side, but I am what is called a landlubber—and I am afraid a landlubber I must remain. It is true I have taken part in fox-hunting salmon-fishing, deer-stalking, horse-racing, rat-hunting in a barn, and, though I don't wish it to be known, I have seen a cock-fight—but I am sorry to say I have never tried yacht-racing, and I am afraid I am too old to begin; but I hope that some more worthy person will be found to take that matter up and wrest the Cup from the Americans. I trust that person will be Lord Dunraven. I had the honour of being defeated the other day by a horse run by Lord Dunraven, but I don't mind that so much; and I do hope he will bring the America Cup here yet."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DURING the past half-century, writes the *Indian Engineering*, the Engineers turned out of Roorkee have proved themselves equal to all requirements demanded of them and the institution has kept pace with the advance of Engineering science and practice. This is mainly due to the fact that the head of the College was a senior member of the P. W. D., and in close touch with that Department, and the alliance between the professional College and the professional Department has been productive of the satisfactory results as the evidence of fifty years proves. The proposals for making it a purely educational institution will, we are afraid, be at the expense of its technical value and depreciate the out-turn, as is notable in the instances of Sibpur, Madras, and Poona.

THE triumphal arches in Rangoon in honour of the Viceroy were more than works of art. One of them was a sumptuous structure, covered with gold mohurs and real sterling sovereigns, which could not be worth less than a quarter of a lakh of rupees—perhaps more. The coins were stuck to the red cloth by means of a glue that had been specially prepared.

SURGEON-MAJOR FENN, Surgeon to the Viceroy, has taken over charge of the Secretaryship to the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund. The Berars are to have a female hospital at Amraoti in connection with the Dufferin Fund. It will cost about a quarter of a lakh, the whole of which has been collected locally.

IT is understood that Mr. T. D. Beighton's recommendations for the reorganisation of the Calcutta Small Cause Court have been adopted by the Bengal Government in all cases in which they have been accepted by the Judges of the Court. The consequent reduction in expenditure will be very considerable, amounting to about one-fifth of the present total of Rs. 66,000 per annum. It is further suggested that in place of the brokerage hitherto charged on the price of all goods sold, a poundage fee of two per cent. should be levied, and if this proposal be adopted it is estimated that the income of the Court will be increased by about Rs. 2,000 per annum. The Bengal Government acknowledges the readiness with which the Judges of the Small Cause Court have accepted the principal suggestions of Mr. Beighton, and the latter officer has been especially thanked for the excellence of his report, which has indicated the means of effecting a considerable reduction in expenditure without, it is believed, involving any loss of efficiency, or detriment to the public service.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY held a floating durbar at Bhamo on Friday. His address was chiefly taken up with assurances that Government would do all in its power to assist the development of the frontier territory by the improvement of the navigation of the Irrawaddy and the construction of railways and roads. Lord Lansdowne also received deputations from the Chinese inhabitants of Bhamo and from the Kachin Chiefs.

THE transfer of the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the Bengal to the Assam Administration is shortly to come up for consideration, on receipt of the final proposals from Mr. Ward as to details financial and otherwise.

THE detachment of the Manchester Regiment which has been sent to garrison Gnatong in Sikkim, will probably remain there two months, to allow of arrangements being completed for permanent occupation by the military police.

A DETAILED survey of the railway line from Bareilly to Saron on the Cawnpore-Achnera line, has been sanctioned. The railway, though a short one, will be very important, as placing the Rohilkhand-Kumaon line in communication with the other metre-gauge systems to the southward.

THE selection of Punjab witnesses for the two Commissions at work in India has now been completed. Series of questions, framed by the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, have been sent to about one hundred officials and non-officials, and probably after the answers to these questions have been received the Commission will be in a position to make a further selection from this large number. The system has its advantages, remarks the Lahore paper, but it is not being adopted by Lord Brassey's Commission, which has not distributed any preliminary questions. In this case the witnesses selected by Local Governments will be called upon to give the Commission an idea of the nature of the evidence they are prepared to offer, and their examination will be confined to the individual heads of the enquiry with which they feel competent to deal.

THE eighth meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference will be held this year in Aligarh on the 27th, 28th and 29th December. It was originally intended to hold the Conference this year in Patna, but the final decision was delayed on account of the lamentable Sunni-Shia dissensions of the capital of Behar. Some resolutions of great importance, with regard to the future of Mahomedan education in India, are to be discussed, among which is the proposal to centralise all the educational efforts of the Mahomedans, and to try to educate the youth of the community in a systematic way. The Hon. Justice Syed Mahmud will deliver a comprehensive lecture on the history of the education of the Mahomedans, from the beginning of the Indian Universities to the end of the year 1893, and will show the comparative progress made by other races, and the effect of the English education (or rather the want of that education) on the general condition of the Mahomedans. Sir Syed Ahmed will also speak at length on the best means that ought to be adopted to give the most efficient education to the Muslim youth. Nawab Mushin-ul-Mulk Maulvi Syed Mahdi Ali, Khan Bahadur, is to be the President of this Conference. The Educational Conference, besides being a deliberative assembly, has another and more attractive side. It is a literary body as well. Maulana Altaf Husain Hali, a poet in great repute among the Mahomedan community, will recite some of his productions, and Maulvi Shibli, a professor of the M. A. O. College, who last year travelled in Turkey and Egypt, will also read that part of his "Travels to Egypt and Turkey" which treats of the education of those Moslem countries. This learned historian, on whom a *mujidi* medal was conferred by the Sultan-ul-Muazam, will also read a poem of his own. There are other able speakers and essayists who will take part in the Conference.

YET another attempt was made upon the mail train between Bombay and Allahabad on the night of Tuesday-Wednesday last, near the station of Sihora Road on the East Indian extension. The means employed was, as usual, a sleeper placed across the rails; but the would be wreckers laid their plot too early, for the train which fouled the obstacle was a goods train coming along ahead of the mail, which, as it was going at a slow speed, escaped any injury. The men who were concerned in the last attempt, about a month ago, to upset this same mail train between Chindwarra and Jubbulpore stations have just been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment a-piece at Jubbulpore; and possibly this second outrage may be a reply on the part of their friends, in the Irish fashion, to the brutalities of British justice.

SIR JOHN LAMBERT, the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, was the most important witness before the Opium Commission on Friday. We may expect to see the results of opium-eating at their worst in our great cities, and yet Sir John Lambert, with his long experience of the "City of Dreadful Night," as Mr. Rudyard Kipling has called Calcutta, was able to say that he "fails to discover any connection between opium and crime either of a serious nature or any kind at all."

MR. E. LLOYD, Joint Magistrate of Bareilly, has been placed on special duty, in connection with the suppression of the dacoits on the borders of Budaon. Mr. Lloyd has a large experience of this kind of work, and when he was sent to Lalitpur a few years ago, that district being then in the hands of dacoits who had established a complete reign of terror over the minds of the people, he was quickly and completely successful in breaking up the gangs of outlaws and restoring order.

RELATIONS between the Educational Department and the pongyis in Upper Burma are still somewhat strained, says the *Englishman*, though the opposition offered by these reverend teachers to secular instruction is gradually decreasing. The Chief Commissioner complains that he has been obliged reluctantly to abandon his attempt to encourage the study of Pali, owing to the withdrawal at the last moment of the Buddhist ecclesiastics from the committee entrusted with the scheme. At present, in the ordinary pongyi school, the unintelligible Pali Kogyaung is taught, the teacher afterwards proceeding to astrological tables or to arithmetic according as the school is private or public. The head of the Education Department notices that in some localities pongyis have been driven by famine to Lower Burma, and, while there, have acquainted themselves with the work of instruction in monastic schools. On returing to their homes, sobered, no doubt, by the effects of privations, a few of them began to adopt the departmental scheme. Geography, however, is a great stumbling block, and the fact that last year a number of schools were struck off the inspection list on the ground that they were managed by lepers is a graphic illustration of the evils to which this form of education is subject. In the Katha district educational progress was interfered with last year by the zeal of the pongyis and their pupils in helping to build a large pagoda which is being raised by the devout. One learned priest in particular, with a good school, started off to the Shan States in search of a magic stone called Konpa, with which the summits of famous pagodas are crowned. The same gentleman was absent in the previous year on a pilgrimage to Ceylon, so that he can scarcely be looked upon as a satisfactory pedagogue. In the Ruby Mines district a few of the pongyis have attempted to teach arithmetic, but the majority are so indolent and non-austere in their ways that the Deputy Commissioner writes brusquely "they are the slackest set of pongyis I ever met." Upon the whole the order would seem to be far too easy-going to prove efficient from an educational point of view, though it no doubt desirable that they should be encouraged untill some better system can be introduced for bringing up the young Burman in the way he should go.

IT will be some time yet before we can estimate with any assurance of accuracy the amount of wheat which will be available for export from India next year: but it is plain that the demand in England for foreign grain will be much larger than it has ever been. The annual report in the *Times* by Sir J. B. Lawes, the Rothamstead expert, states that the crop in the United Kingdom is the worst ever grown, and worth less to the English farmer than any during the present century. The requirements of the country he estimates at 29 million quarters, but only five million quarters of home grown grain will be available for consumption. In other words, not more than seventeen out of every hundred of the population will be fed on bread made from English flour. And this is the country in which the most advanced "friends of the people" tell their dupes to give up the extravagance of expensive navies, to let colonies and dependencies go their way, and to confine their energies to the serious work of constructing Parish Councils and manipulating the registers.

A SERIOUS fire broke out on November 15, at 49 Old Bailey, in the occupation of the Crown Perfumery Company. The fire spread with alarming rapidity, and shortly the premises of Messrs. Cassell and Co. and Messrs. Judd became involved. The flames then spread to the premises of Messrs. Blackie and Son, and at eleven o'clock the whole of the premises originally attacked collapsed, together with a large block occupied by Messrs. W. Wilfred Head, Son, and Mark. At one time it looked as if Newgate Prison and several other buildings would be consumed, but through the splendid work of the firemen these were saved. Firemen were engaged all day yesterday in pouring water on the smouldering ruins of the buildings destroyed by the fire. The official report of the damage done states that nine buildings have been burned out, three of them having partly fallen down, while ten others have sustainsd considerable injury from fire, water, and breakage.

THE whaler Aurora which arrived at Dundee the other day, brings information of the loss of an Arctic exploring party. In June 1892 two Swedish gentlemen named Bjorling and Kalstenius chartered a small schooner named the Ripple at St. John's, Newfoundland, and, along with a crew of three men belonging to St. John's, set out to make scientific explorations of the fauna and flora of Greenland on the shores of Davis Strait. The west coast of Greenland was reached in safety, and the party was heard of last at the Danish settlement on the west coast in the summer of 1892. Since then all trace of the party has been lost. The Dundee whalers were requested by the Swedish Consul before leaving for this season's fishing to keep a look-out in Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, and make any inquiries as to where any trace of the missing party could be found. These instructions were attended to by the masters of the Dundee fleet, and while Captain Mackay of the Aurora was prosecuting early whale fishing in Baffin Bay he noticed a wrecked schooner on Carey Island, in the middle of the bay. A boat's crew was sent ashore, when it was found that the schooner was the Ripple in which the exploring party set out. No boats were on board, nor were there any provisions, and everything seemed to indicate that the vessel had been abondoned. She was fast in the ice. Examination of the vicinity was made by the crew from the Aurora, with the result that in a cairn of stones the dead body of a man, believed to be one of the explorers, was found. Close by was another cairn, which contained manuscripts written in English. One gave instructions that the manuscripts should be forwarded to the nearest Swedish Consul. The manuscripts state that the Ripple went ashore in August 1892, and that the scientists and their companions took their boat and went north to the mouth of Smith's Sound, which was very much out of their course. They then went back to Carey Island, where they arrived at the latter end of September, and stayed there until Oct. 10, when they once more took to their boats with the intention of making Clarence Head, in Ellesmere Land, to the west of the Sound. Before leaving Bjorling, one of the explorers, wrote the letters found, and stated that their provisions would last them only till the end of October, twenty days from the time of starting. He also mentioned that as he wrote one of the crew was dying. It is supposed that it was his body which was discovered by Captain Mackay. The Captain expresses the opinion that in their small craft it was impossible for the adventures to make land, in consequence of the heavy ice.

IT is notified that after June 30, 1894, a Major will not be promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel until he has been reported as qualified for such rank by passing an examination in the tactics of all three arms of the service. Periodical boards, consisting of a general officer, a staff officer, and a commanding officer of the arm to which the officer belongs will be assembled at certain stations—for the present Aldershot and the Curragh at home—for the examination of Majors according to the following synopsis:—Handling a regiment, battalion, or battery of his own arm in the field; command in the field of a small force consisting of one or two battalions, one or portion of one battery, one squadron as advanced or rear guard, or on outpost duty, or in attack of a small post; disposition of a force on a large scale map of country in the neighbourhood. The officer will be required to satisfy the board that he can read maps with facility, can find his position on a 1-in. map, and is able to identify distant points; and a tactical paper of two questions. To enable officers to prepare for examination Captains of over ten years' service and Majors will, as far as circumstances admit, be permitted at their own request to proceed for two months during the drill season to either Aldershot, Colchester, Curragh, Shorncliffe, or Strensall. They will be attached during that period to arms of the service other than their own, and may be exercised in the command of mixed forces under the orders and instructions of the general officer commanding. Officers who have not prepared themselves for the course by previous study will not be permitted to remain under instruction. Captains and Majors on leave from service abroad will be allowed to attend if accommodation is available for them, and an officer quartered at a station where he cannot be examined may be promoted provisionally, pending an opportunity for his examination.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. LORD HARRIS.

AFTER completing his tour in Kathiawar, his Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Harris, Military Secretary; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary; Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer; and Captain C. H. Cox, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train. On the arrival of the train at Bandora, the saloon carriage in which his Excellency travelled, was detached from the train, and kept at the station in order to enable his Excellency and staff to take light refreshments. After some time the saloon carriage was attached to a local train, which arrived at 7-20 at the Grant Road railway station, where the Commanding Officers of regiments and corps in garrison in Bombay and heads of departments had assembled to meet his Excellency. A guard-of-honour of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, consisting of 100 rank-and-file, with regimental colour, under the command of Captain R. L. Stable, Lieutenant H. A. Robinson, and Lieutenant Lock paraded in review order outside the station, and saluted the Governor as he passed. An escort of twenty-two sabres of the Bombay Light Horse, under the command of Captain Cuffe and Lieutenant Hughe Simmons, was drawn up in front of the station for escort duty. The platform was carpetted with red cloth. Mr. Maneckshaw Dhunjibhah, Railway Police Inspector, assisted by Constable Moonshee and twenty sepoys was present on the platform to preserve order, while Mr. Crommelin, the General Traffic Manager, superintended general arrangements. Superintendent Nolan, Inspectors Butterfield and Butfoy, Constables Goods and Manley, of the Bombay City Police, were on duty outside the station to preserve order. Besides the heads of departments and Commanding Officers, there were many Government civil officials and private gentlemen present on the platform to receive his Excellency. Punctually at the advertised time, the train conveying the Governor and the Staff steamed into the station, and on alighting from his saloon, his Excellency was cordially greeted by the gentlemen present. Amongst those present on the platform were:—The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Trevor, I.C.S., ; Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O. Commanding the Bombay District, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant General; Major C. J. Blomfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Colonel Bayley, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Mr. James Douglas, Sheriff of Bombay; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana; Thakore Mansingji of Palitana; Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. R. H. Vincent, Police Commissioner; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Sheriff-elect of Bombay; Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir; Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trustees; Mr. J. MacNabb Campbell, C.I.E., Collector of Bombay; Mr. W. L. Harvey, Under-Secretary to Government; Veterinary Captain Mills, Principal of the Veterinary College; Mr. T. D. Little, C.E.; Mr. F. A. Spencer; Mr. A. F. Cox, Accountant-General; Captain Hill, Senior Naval Officer; Captain Falle, Assistant Director to the Indian Marine; Surgeon Colonel D. E. Hughes, P. M. O; Mr. Mirza Abbas Alli Baig, Oriental Translator; Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate; the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham; Mr. H. E. James; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer, Presidency; the Ven'ble A. Goldwyer Lewis, Archdeacon of Bombay; Mr. G. W. Vidal, Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Secretary to Government, Political Department; Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Under-Secretary, Political, Judicial, and Educational Department; Mr. C. T. Burke, Under-Secretary, Public Works Department; Captain J. A. Swan, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Colonel Pearse, R. A., Commanding Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Empson, R. A.; Captain R. W. Nicholson, Chief Commissariat Officer; Surgeon-Colonel Hughes, Principal Medical Officer; Major A. Hildebrand, R. E.; Captain Hemming, R. E.; Colonel Ryley, Loyal North Lancashire; Colonel Scott, Bombay Light Infantry; Dr. Dolton; Captain Gott, Commanding Governor's Body Guard; Mr. A. Jackson, Assistant Collector; the Rev. Mr. Greig; Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Raikes, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. H. Hargrave; Mr. A. J. Alexander; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, 5th Judge, Small Causes Court; Colonel Bisset; Messrs. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani; Cursetjee Rustomji Cama; Rahimtoola Khairaj; Mahomedbhai Nansee Khairaj; Rowji Vinayak Jagannath Sankerset; Shivji Dhurmajee; Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar; Oosman Jamal; Allan F. Turner, the Coroner; and Dr. Narotumdass. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency left the station, and drove to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by the Cavalry of the Bombay Light Horse and twelve sowars under a Non-Commissioned Officer, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers. The 5th Bombay Light Infantry furnished a guard of one native officer, one havaldar, one naique, one bugler, and twelve privates to mount at Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his Excellency's arrival. Mr. C. A. P. Batty, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, accompanied the train conveying the Governor from Ahmedabad to Bombay.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday night, from London, under the command of Captain Crewe, reports having experienced strong easterly winds with high sea, and during the latter part of the voyage, moderate and fine. The Bombay Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. King Arthur, under the command of Captain Fairweather, which arrived in harbour, yesterday from Jedda, experienced strong north-east winds, cloudy with rain, from lat. 13 North and Long. 50 East. to Lat. 17 North and Long. 65 East.—The Italian steamer Stura, which arrived, yesterday, from Hongkong, under the command of Captain Seerati, encountered during her voyage strong winds from W. S. W. and S. W., and high seas with rain from Penaag to Colombo, and while from the latter port to Bombay, fair weather was experienced.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THERE was a fair attendance at the second performance last night of "Walker, London," by the London Lyric Company. The people seemed a little more at home in the piece which should, undoubtedly, eventually prove one of the strongest cards in the Lyric Company's pack. To-night, "Queen's Evidence," with Miss Ethel Arden as Kate Medland, will be played.

REFERRING to the recent telegraph tapping case, a correspondent sends a contemporary a true story of an ingenious application of the system which may not be known to some of our readers. Some years ago, at a station in Upper India, a signaller was suspected of communicating important information regarding opium sales. His movements were watched without success, and it was only after some months that the following ingenious method was discovered. The signaller, an Eurasian, had an interesting little daughter, who, after the manner of her kind, made occasional small purchases in the bazaar of native sweetmeats. She invariably dealt with an old man who had his stall alongside the shop of a stout mahajun, who squatted, absorbed in his books, in the shop hard-by. One morning the mahajun incautiously exhibited more than usual interest in the child's purchases, and it was ascertained that an understanding existed between the signaller and the merchant, and that ten being fixed as the mean, the young lady's purchase of seven of these cheap sweetmeats indicated that the market had fallen thirty rupees; whilst a lavish expenditure up to fifteen *jalabis* represented a rise of fifty rupees in the price of opium, and so on. Regarding the ultimate fate of the honest signaller, the wily mahajun, and the interesting young lady, we have not full details. The case, however, actually occurred, and the two former were imprisoned.

THE Raja of Ranipore, who has been visiting England, left Victoria Station on Nov. 15, for Paris. A large number of English and Indian friends were present to see him off. The Raja, prior to his return to India, will visit Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, and Egypt.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A COTTON GODOWN.

LOSS OF FIVE LIVES.

YESTERDAY, at 4-30 p.m., a terrible accident occurred in the cotton godown of Goculbhai Moolchund, situated in 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, resulting in the loss of five lives and serious injuries caused to eight other persons who were in the godown at the time of the accident. It appears that coolies were engaged in the earlier part of the afternoon in removing bales out of a large stack of pressed cotton bales in the godown. About 165 bales had been removed out of the stack when the muccadum and his clerks engaged themselves in totalling up the exact weights and making up the account. At that moment some Hindu mendicants happened to go into the godown to beg for alms as usual, when suddenly the stack of the remaining bales collapsed, rolling down with a crash upon the persons who were in the godown. Of these, the muccadum, his clerk, and three of the mendicants were killed on the spot. Information of the occurrence was at once communicated to Inspector Wilson of the Colaba Division, who promptly went to the spot, and with the assistance of some policemen and the relatives of some of the deceased, who on hearing of the occurrence had proceeded to the godown, succeeded in extricating the dead and the injured persons, out of the overlying load of bales. The particulars regarding the victims of the accident are as follows:—Naranji Kara, aged forty-two, muccadum, was killed on the spot; Tuluksi Kalidass, aged thirty-five, a clerk, was killed on the spot; Motiram Dowlatram, aged eighteen, a mendicant, killed on the spot; Premji Oodowji, aged sixty, also a mendicant, was killed on the spot; Hurriram Roopram, aged thirty-two, a mendicant, was also killed on the spot; Tejpal Goculdas, aged forty, a servant, sustained a fracture of one rib and was detained at the Goculdass Hospital, to which he was removed for treatment. Parashram Krishna, aged 14, sustained a fracture of both thighs and was detaind at the Hospital. Ghelabhai Bhaidass, aged 30, sustained superficial wounds on both legs and was detained at the Hospital; Nathooram Pitamber, aged 18, sustained a fracture of left leg and thigh, and was detained. Govind Janoo, aged 22, sustained an injury to the left hip, and was detained. Succaram Bhivaji, aged 29, sustained a severe lacerated wound to his foot, and was detained. Narayen Sadashiv and Nanji Daviram, who sustained slight injuries to their head and chest, respectively, had their wounds dressed, and were allowed to go home. An inquest will be held this morning on the bodies of the five deceased persons.

WELCOME TO MR. DADABHOY NAOROJEE, M.P.

AWAKE, awake, my humble muse, and sing
In notes sincere and true Ind's grateful voice—
Her conquering hero comes—let all rejoice
And fly to bring him home on gratitude's wing.
Oh! Let's to the wind all private rancour fling
And hail with joy Ind's "blackest," noblest man—
Our grand old chief, the leader of our van,
And make the skies with shouts of welcome ring.
But, Oh! let's thank the noble hearts afar
That nobly first the bonds of prejudice tore,
That loved our cause and better still our chief,
And made him shine—Ind's brightest, luminous star;
The hearts that oped for us sweet freedom's door
And sent a gleam of joy where all was grief.

II.

Welcome! Ind's champion from the far off West.
Thrice welcome! Brother, guest, and honoured friend.
Our grateful hearts will break yet never bend,
With you to lead us on to freedom's nest.
Your love for Ind—sincerest, truest, best,
Hath love begot from countless hearts sincere;
Ind loves your name—your words to her are dear,
Her gratitude's your life's most noble crest.
And now, alas! Oh! must you go away,
Leave Ind so soon to work on Albion's shore,
And thence our country's congress bark to steer?
Go beloved chief on English soil to stay,
Ind's countless sons your noble name adore,
And "lost to sight you'll be to mem'ry dear."

III.

Though far away across the waters blue,
'Midst Albion's vales—where Albion's sons once bled
For freedom's sake by noble patriots led,
Will India's voice your mindful ear pursue;
And claim for her with gentle notes her due
Of England's sons that e'er for freedom's sake,
Like heroes fought to tyrant kings unmake
And sighed not when a tyrant king they slew.
Could Albion be but true and honest brave,
Could Albion's sons their freedom's instincts love,
Could India's wail move English hearts awake—
Then would traverse sweet freedom's swelling wave
To make Ind free as all is free above,
And proudly all her servile evils shake.

IV.

Not yet—but sure the time shall still arrive—
The day that Albion ne'er need blush to boast,
When India's sunny soil and Albion's coast,
United in one bond of love, will strive
In loving, peaceful harmony to drive
Far, far away all rancorous, envious thought,
To live in peace as loving sisters ought—
One aim, one hope, one end without a strife.
Oh! Then, indeed, the poet's dream would be
A noble fact—the West and East for e'er
In bonds of love combined the world to show
How neither mighty hill, nor mightier sea,
Nor aught can ties of true affection tear,
Where love, concord, and peace harmonious flow.

V.

Oh! For some hearts sincere for India to feel
In these her most degenerate days of woe!
Oh! That the blush of shame suffuse the brow
Of India's sons and make them work her weal!
Oh! Could Ind's woes to English hearts appeal
For sympathy's balm, for love and free redress
Of all the wrongs that now her sons oppress—
Oh! Then would Ind to England grateful kneel.
Free Ind—as truly free she ought to be,
Ennobled by old England's love and care
Will be of Albion's crown the brightest pearl,
For e'er across the foaming, dark, blue sea
Waft songs of loyalty as true as fair
And grateful e'er the flag of peace unfurl.

VI.

Welcome, welcome again ere yet we part,
Chief of our choice, oh! leader of our cause—
A grateful nation's love and fond applause
Will soothe your bosom ere you hence depart.
Oh! Let that to your noble heart impart
The glow of joy and for the future—hope;
With you to lead we'll yet successfully grope
Through darkest days our way to freedom's heart.
May God on you, oh! chief, long life bestow
And give you health and strength long yet to fight
The cause of hapless Ind—until the day
That makes sweet freedom's spring on India flow.
Oh! May you live to see that noble sight
Is all the sons of Ind most humbly pray.

Poona, Dec. 2. V. V. MODAK.

AFTER a lapse of nearly five months, says the *Madras Mail*, the Government of India has at last passed orders regarding the defalcations which occurred in the Trichinopoly Pension Office. It entirely approves of the action taken by the Madras Government in absolving the Treasury Officer concerned from all pecuniary liability in the matter, and sanctions the amount embezzled by the clerks in the Pension Office being written off, also the amounts of remittance transfer receipts paid subsequently to the persons whom the original remittance did not reach. The Government of India observes that the carelessness shown by the Treasury Officer concerned in dealing with the payment of the pensioners was very great. The fraud was rendered possible by neglect of the rule which requires that all pensioners shall invariably receive their pay in the presence of the officer charged with the duty of paying them. This rule not being enforced, it was easy for the clerks to levy blackmail from the pensioners, and to misappropriate unpaid pensions, covering their misappropriations by false entries in the accounts. As regards the proposal made by the local authorities to amalgamate the pension section of the Pay Examiner's Office with the Office of the Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, the Government of India has stated that the matter is still under consideration, and a separate communication may shortly be expected.

AT a meeting of the Punjab Text Book Committee, held on Thursday, it was decided to allow the Government to utilise Rs. 1,500 of the annual grant towards the purchase of new books in paying the exchange compensation allowance to officers of the Education Department.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

THE following is the text of an appeal which those interested in the foundation of a Pasteur Institute for India have circulated throughout the country:—

To the people of India and to the Englishmen who have made this land their temporary home, to the Princes and people of the Native States of India, we confidently appeal for the funds necessary to establish and maintain an Institution in India where the means of prevention of dire Indian diseases, such as cholera, fever and leprosy, may be diligently sought out, where those who are in actual danger of hydrophobia may be saved by the resources of modern science, and whereby the newest and most valuable life-saving knowledge of the West may be brought to the very door of the poorest native of India, so that this Empire may take a place among the foremost nations of the world in the honourable race for distinction as the home of healing science.

The secret of prevention of hydrophobia is already known; yet, every year, a number of human lives are lost from hydrophobia in India; and these might be saved if we had such an Institutton as we desire to establish in our midst. The British officer and soldier, the Native officer and sowar or sepoy, each represents to Government a value which can be calculated in money; and Government therefore has for some time found it worth while, when such are in danger of hydrophobia, to send them at Government expense all the way to Paris, where the Pasteur Institute has been for many years in existence, growing annually in fame and scope of beneficence. Wealthy private persons who have the misfortune to be bitten by rabid animals can on the other hand afford to pay their own expenses in the long journey to Europe and back. These are thus enabled often to escape a terrible fate; and in every case are relieved to a great extent of the agony of fear and suspense which afflicts those who are threatened by a dreadful death. But the bulk of the population of India have no such relief from anxiety, no such open door of escape from death. Even if religious scruples did not forbid many to cross the distant sea, it is only a very small minority of the people of India who are wealthy enough to afford the expense of a journey to Paris. To place within the reach of the poorest in India an equal chance of life with the wealthiest European or most valuable Government servant, we put forward this appeal. In their own interest, also, we appeal to those classes who can, either at their own or Government expense, make the journey to Paris; because, apart from the cost and inconvenience and anxiety involved, it is well known that the chance of escape from hydrophobia depends greatly upon the promptitude with which preventive measures are taken; and in the long journey from India to France precious weeks are wasted, when days may mean life. Even for these, therefore, it would be infinitely better that there should be an Institution for the prevention of hydrophobia established in this country. It would be better, too, for Government, which would thus be saved the recurrent expense of sending its officers and soldiers to Europe. Between thirty and forty Pasteur Institutes already exist in other countries. There is one even in Constantinople, and one is now being established in England under the auspices of the Prince of Wales. One is badly needed in India.

Fortunately, the Government of India are not blind to the advantages which the country would gain from the establishment of an Institution in India for the prevention of hydrophobia, and the discovery of the means of prevention of other diseases; for they have expressed the fullest approval of and have promised generous assistance to our scheme, and have nominated a high official to serve on the Committee.

From such Local Governments as have been consulted we have also received warm expressions of sympathy which we have every reason to hope will shortly take the form of substantial assistance now that the approval of the Government of India has been formally conveyed to them. The Punjab Government in particular has assisted the Committee, and his Honor Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick personally has supported the scheme from the commencement, and with a promise from his Excellency the Viceroy that he will favourably consider our request for the Institute to be named the "Lansdowne" Institute, as soon as a workable and satisfactory scheme has been submitted and approved, we have every reasonable assurance of complete and early success in our appeal to the country at large.

If the whole of our scheme is to be realised, a large sum of money will be required; for the prevention of

Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Punjab; Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey, Officiating Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy; Surgeon-Major J. A. Cunningham, Civil Surgeon, Simla; Lala Ram Kishen Das, Rai Bahadur, Delhi; Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, Executive Engineer, Lahore; Mr. D. P. Masson, Manager, Punjab Banking Company, Lahore (Treasurer); and Mr. E. Kay Robinson, Editor, *Civil* and *Military Gazette*, Lahore (Secretary).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.

Jackson, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Davidson, Lt, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
How, Lt, Ms, 1st Ms Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Fry, Capt, 4th Bo Rifles, from furlough, from England.
Badcock, Major-Genl, Bengal, C-G-in-Chief, from furlough, from England.
Hobday, Lt-Col, Bo, Comy Genl, from leave, from Eng and.
Blakeney, Capt, Bengal, from furlough, from England.
Chamley, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Seaforth Highldrs, to join, from furl, from England.
Wilson, Major, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Savile, Capt, Bo, A D C, from leave, from England.
Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, K O Yorkshire L I, from leave, from England.
Reid, Major, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Smith-Dorrien, Major, Bengal, D A A G, from leave, from England.
Maclagan, Capt, Bengal, R E, from furlough, from England.
Mainwaring, Major, Bengal, 29th Punjab Infy, from leave, from England.
Addison, Surgn, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 4.

Miles, Col, Bo, Pol Dept, on leave, from Oodeypore.
Close, Capt, Bo, R E, from Poona.
Boxer, Lieut, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, on route to Karachi, from Malaparam.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Nurse, Lieut, 22nd Bo Infy, from leave, to Ahmodabad.

DECEMBER 4.

Badcock, Major-Genl, Bengal, C-G-in-C, on duty, to Poona.
Hobday, Lt-Col, Bo, C Genl, from leave, to Poona.
Blakeney, Capt, Bengal, III Bengal Cavly, from furlough, to Fyzabad.
Savile, Capt, Bo, A D C, from leave, to Mhow.
Smith-Dorrien, Major, Bengal, D A A G, from leave, to Lucknow.
Fry, Capt, 4th Bo Rifles, from furlough, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th December, 1893.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company:—No 3524 Vol S David and No 3525 Vol T Raphael.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Recruits who have not been dismissed from the Riding School, are requested to attend there for drill at 7 o'clock this morning.—Plain Clothes.—Horses will be available for those not yet in possession of chargers.

2. Members are requested to have their helmet lines altered by the Regimental contractors, Messrs. Joonas Tyeb and Company, as early as possible.

By Order,
(sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th December, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, 5-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-division.
To-morrow, 5-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub division.
Friday, 8th instant, 6-30 a.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-division.
Friday, 8th instant, 5-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-division.
Thursday, 7th instant, 5-30 p.m.—Theoretical instruction (Subject:—Use and effect of projectiles)—Members going in for Proficiency certificates are particularly requested to attend.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 5-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 3 Sub-division.
Thursday, 7th instant, 5-30 p.m.—Proficiencyclass.
Friday, 8th instant, 5-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 1 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Wednesday, 6th instant, 7 a.m.—Instructions in laying.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order.
(sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette).

The services of Mr S W Coxon, Private Secy to the Offg Lieut-Govr of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, from 1st Dec 1893.

Mr J F Stevens, Dist and Sess Judge, Muzaffarpur, is allowed leave for two months and ten days.

In modification of orders dated the 23rd June 1893, the Hon T T Allen, Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, was allowed leave for two months and twenty-four days, instead of two months and twenty-six days as notified in the orders quoted.

Mr G W Bolton, I C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr C A Wilkins, Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Perganas and Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-four days on full pay.

Mr H W Gordon, Dist and Sess Judge, Saran, is allowed leave for twenty-six days on full pay.

Mr C Cuthbertson, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Lohardaga, is appointed sub pro tem to be a Jt-Magte and Depy-Collr of the 1st grade, from 23rd Nov 1893, vice Mr Ambica Charan Sen, on deputation.

Mr J H Tempie, Asst Magte and Collr, 24-Perganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Collr of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr H B Beames, Second Inspector of Registration Offices, is appointed to act as First Inspector of Registration Offices, from afternoon of the 14th Oct 1893, during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Hurri Chaitanya Ghose or until further orders.

Mr J D Anderson, I C S, Depy Commr, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Darrang district.

Mr H E Ransom, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Darrang, on being relieved by Mr J D Anderson, I C S, is transferred to Mangaldai as Asst Commr, and placed in charge of that sub-division.

Punjab Gazette.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Vety-Lieut H A Sullivan, Professor in the Vety College, Lahore, to exercise and perform throughout the Punjab the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the Act on Inspectors, and also to perform the duties of Veterinary Surgeon for the purposes of Sections 7 and 8 of the said Act.

H H the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab is pleased to make the following promotion on the amalgamated list of Forest Officers in the Punjab and Berar:—Mr C Somers Smith, Assist Conservator 2nd grade, to be Assist Conservator 1st grade.

Mr Somers Smith's place on the list will be between Messrs Lowrie and Hart.

Mr J Friedlie, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for 11 months.

Mr C E F Bunbury is posted to Hazara and appointed to officiate as Dist Judge.

Mr J R Macconachie, Depy Commr, is reposted to the Gurdaspur District.

Lieut J G Crosthwaite, 35th Bengal Infy, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment, in the Punjab Commission, is appointed an Assist Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Ferozepore.

On the termination of his duty with H H the Raja of Kapurthala, Lieut-Col C F Massy, Depy Commr, is posted to Gujranwala, relieving Mr A Bridges.

Mr D C Johnstone, Dist Judge, is posted to Rawalpindi as Dist Judge.

Mr E B Peacock, Dist Judge, is posted to the Amritsar District.

Mr H F Smallman, Ex Engr, Ferozepore Division, Sirhind Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magte of the 2nd Class to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Division to which he is at present attached.

The Rev C W Hume, Chaplain of Dalhousie, is appointed a Magte of the 3rd class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Dalhousie Municipality in the Gurdaspur Dist: such powers to be exercised only during the absence of the Assist Commr.

The services of Surgn-Capt W R Clarke, Offg Civil Surgn, Kangra, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending November 28, as compared with the statement of November 21, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 21. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,29,68,725	5	11	1,61,24,921	11	7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,15,69,166	7	0	5,92,87,753	9	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,59,977	11	9	6,67,554	8	6
Sundries	29,19,267	3	6	30,68,293	10	3
Rs.	9,32,17,136	12	2	10,43,48,490	7	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,02,21,998	0	0	93,25,975	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	61,00,791	0	0	62,31,511	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,09,16,397	3	11	1,01,27,600	5	4
Credits on do.	1,05,68,695	11	10	1,19,90,882	11	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,54,02,005	7	3	2,56,31,261	11	9
Balances with other Banks	4,88,074	3	2	4,31,950	7	4
Bullion	4,855	2	8	4,446	3	3
Dead Stock	12,78,979	0	0	12,83,070	2	3
Stamps	9,751	10	9	9,480	2	8
Sundries	17,71,371	15	2	16,38,670	7	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,03,26,989	4	3	1,81,37,899	8	4
Do. at Branches	1,60,16,847	1	2	1,94,30,121	6	7
Rs.	9,32,17,136	12	2	10,43,48,490	7	6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to November 28:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	23,83,939	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,72,257	do.
Other Deposits	77,18,588	do.
Post Bills	1,07,576	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,62,308	Dec.
Loans	2,96,797	do.
Account of Credit	13,92,145	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	2,89,257	do.
Cash at Head Office	78,60,591	do.
Do. at Branches	34,13,274	do.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aube.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following are extracts from a despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated November 2nd, 1892, recently published in a Bluebook:—

The Army Organisation Commission of 1879 dwelt strongly on the importance of maintaining the segregation of the Indian armies, and endeavoured, as far as possible, to reconcile the conflicting conditions of maintaining an equilibrium of strength between the different components, and yet of improving the fighting efficiency of the army by reducing the least warlike element in it. The Government of India when dealing in 1881 with the report of the Commission, struck the mean between their proposals and the maintenance of the then existing state of things. The subsequent changes, however, and the necessity confronting us of providing an efficient force for service against an European enemy beyond the frontier, have led to an increase of regiments of the northern races, and to a diminution of those portions of the army which are recruited from Hindustan, the Deccan and Southern India; while at the same time a counterpoise has been effected by an increase to the numbers of Gurkhas, who are of a different nationality from the rest of the army, and are, to a certain extent, kept apart from the others during peace time.

Meanwhile, the reform of the military administration which has been advocated for so many years, and under which the Indian armies would be organised in four bodies, each with a separate commander and staff all under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, has been nearly carried to a conclusion. All the Army Departments, except the Medical Department, have been brought directly under the Supreme Government, and the concern of the Governments of Madras and Bombay with their respective armies has been much diminished; in fact, little remains to be done but the formal separation of the Bengal Army into two parts, with commanders and staff to take the direct administration of them when the Commander-in-Chief in India would assume the general administration of the whole Indian Army, relinquishing the detailed charge of any particular portion if it.

But the march of events has already outstepped the movement of administrative reform, and the arrangements proposed in 1881, and pressed upon Her Majesty's Government in successive years, and lately carried out to the extent above mentioned, are no longer exactly appropriate to the state of things with which we have to deal. The expansion of the Empire and its advance beyond its old limits involve the necessity of enlisting in our service the people of the new countries which have come under our rule. This is merely to pursue the policy which has always been followed in the past, of improving the quality of the army as new and better recruiting fields were opened up. The necessity for this is now brought the more prominently before us, in view of the possibility that the next great operations our army may be called on to undertake may be against a more formidable enemy than it has ever yet encountered, and in a rigorous climate, in which the inhabitants of the tropical parts of India are not adapted to serve. And the inevitable tendency of circumstances will be to extend the substitution of better fighting material for that which is not so good, within limits the extent of which must depend upon the maintenance of counterpoising elements necessary for the internal security of the country. Within these limits the tendency must be to move the centre of gravity of the military system more and more to the north-west.

It must be conceded that the question of how the Indian Army can best be divided into large military commands is not free from difficulty. At the present time we have the three presidential armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the Punjab Frontier Force allied to the army of Bengal. In the Bengal Army, garrisoning, broadly speaking, the enormous area of Assam, Bengal proper, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Trans-Indus territory, we have Hindustani, Punjabi, and Gurkha troops, with a certain number of Pathans. The Madras Army, composed mainly of Tamils and Telugus from Southern India, occupies not only the Madras Presidency proper, but various territories outside the jurisdiction of the Government of Madras, such as Hyderabad, Belgaum, and Burma. The six local regiments in Burma, belonging to the Madras Army are composed of Gurkhas, Sikhs, and Punjabi Mahomedans, with a few Hindustani Hindus, Jats, and Pathans. The Bombay Army includes a large number of men from the Punjab, Hindustan, Rajputana, and Central India, about one-third of the Bombay Infantry consisting of Mahrattas. This army garrisons Sind, and detaches some troops to Baluchistan, while it also garrisons besides the territory under the Government of Bombay, portions of Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces.

In 1881, the Government of India recommended that the Army of India should be divided into five commands, i. e., two for the existing Bengal Presidency, and one each for Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab Frontier Force. In the proposals made by us in 1888 Sind and Beluchistan were allotted to the Bombay Army, while Burma was allotted to the army of Madras. This distribution is no longer suitable, for it must be recognised that the changes in the military and political situation on the North-West Frontier and the necessity for increasing the fighting efficiency of the Native Army, render it inadvisable that the plan of putting the Quetta command under the Bombay authorities should be carried out; while, as regards Burma we have experienced, since 1888, all the difficulties which have resulted from the Burma command being placed under the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, which are fully detailed in our Despatch of the 9th August 1892.

In order to appreciate more fully the extent to which the development of events has rendered a rigid adherence to the original plan of organisation impracticable, it is necessary to consider especially the circumstances of the Quetta and Punjab Frontier Force commands and the future relations of Burma to Bengal. In Beluchistan we have troops drawn from the Bengal and Bombay armies serving under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and in that command, line regiments of the Bombay armies are actually stationed in advance of the cantonments of the Punjab Frontier Force, a special and separate body designed for the defence of the frontier. The existing distribution of the Punjab Frontier Force along the frontier is one which is becoming out of date, and if we are to make the most of our available resources, we shall have to consider whether we cannot turn them to better account by placing them at positions of greater strategical value than some of those which they now occupy, and in which they were placed when the conditions were wholly different. But the line troops of the Bombay Army are very ill-suited to the rigorous climate of Beluchistan, and this has led to the replacement of the material in certain regiments of the Bombay Army so as to increase the number of local and frontier battalions. Indeed the inadequacy of troops of the ordinary kind for duty in that part of the country has been so prominently brought to view that it became our bounden duty, if we would not court disaster, to substitute a better material for use in that region; and the tendency of events must be in the direction of employing as soldiers the tribes with which we are gradually brought into contact. The two great counterpoising elements of a Trans-Indus Army would undoubtedly be the Beluchi and the Pathan, with a certain number of Sikhs of the Punjab Frontier Force; and, although hitherto the efforts to enlist Beluchis in the Baluch regiments of the Bombay Army have not been successful, it is possible that in the future more may be done in this direction.

Turning now to Burma, a state of things may reasonably by foreseen which will ultimately lead to the more complete connection of that country with Assam, and therefore with Bengal, in the future. And although the direct subordination of the Burma command to the Commander-in-Chief in India is recommended by us as the most practical plan for sometime to come, yet as years go on and landward communication open up between Bengal and Burma, it is to be hoped the northern soldiers now forming a material part of the garrison of that province may be replaced by Hindustanis and those classes of Gurkhas, such as Kirantis, Khas, Newars, Limbus, &c., who are not quite the pick of Nepal, and such other hillmen as may be found suitable, and who, according to medical statistics, stand the climate of Burma as well as the men from the north. As Upper Burma becomes settled, we trust it may be possible to employ less valuable material than Punjabis and Sikhs in that province. Eventually, when the country intervening between Burma and Bengal is pierced by roads and railways, it may be found desirable that the supreme command of Burma should be vested in the General Officer commanding the Bengal Army or Army of the East. Burma and the Eastern Frontier would afford a sufficient field for the Hindustani troops of the Bengal Army, and this portion of the army could be raised gradually to the necessary strength for service in Burma, and thus act as a counterpoise to the other elements composing the Indian Army.

But whether there be five separate forces, as proposed in 1881, or four armies, as proposed by us in 1888, three main principles must be kept in view: first, to frame the division of the Indian Army in large military commands so as to allow the changes, which will probably come within the next few years, to find a proper place in the new system; secondly, to maintain the principles of decentralisation which we have been persistently advocating for many years past; thirdly, the maintenance of the principle of the segregation of races so far as this consistent with the fighting efficiency of the army. After lengthened and anxious consideration of the mode in which these principles can be carried out we have come to the conclusion that the following plan will best meet the circumstances of the time and the probabilities of the future. We propose, therefore the division of the Army of India into four armies, each commanded by a Lieutenant-General, with a separate command for Burma, the whole being undere the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India—

I. The Army of the North, to include the Punjab, the Trans-Indus territory, and Sind. This would include the Punjab Frontier Force.

II. The Army of the West, to include the territories under the Civil Government of Bombay and such parts of Rajputana and Central India as are at present garrisoned by Bombay troops.

III. The Army of the East, to include the Civil Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bengal, and Assam.

IV. The Army of the South, to include the territories at present garrisoned by the Madras Army.

To these must be added—

V. Burma, a separate Command under a Major-General, to be under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

It is apparent that this plan would effectually provide for the carrying into effect of the first principle, and would secure the necessary elasticity required in the future by the progress of events.

The maintenance of the second principle, that of decentralisation, would be secured by, with some few modifications, the extensive powers we proposed should be conferred on the Lieutenant-Generals commanding the four armies in the plan put forward in 1888; and we are prepared most carefully to avoid any possible centralisation, and to arrange that, while the larger questions affecting the whole army of India should be dealt with, as now, by the Commander-in-Chief in India the Supreme Government, a greater amount of military business should be disposed of by the subordinate authorities than is now the case.

Under the above plan the segregation of races, which is an important consideration applying to the internal security of the country, would be preserved as far as possible, while in each army there would be a counterpoising element. Thus in the Army of the North we should have Pathans, Beluchies, Sikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans, with a certain number of Gurkhas, the latter being a class which we propose to increase at the earliest opportunity. The Army of the West would be chiefly composed of Mahrattas and of Mahomedans from the Konean and the Deccan, with as little as possible of the foreign element. The Army of the East would be mainly composed of Hindus and Mahomedans of Hindustan, with some Gurkhas and hillmen; while the Army of the South, recruited from Southern India, would be composed of the Hindus and Mahomedans of that territory.

We have considered whether it would be possible or suitable to form a Trans-Indus army apart from the Punjab Command; but while there are some manifest advantages in this plan, we consider that by placing the whole command of the northern area under one officer we should obviate the necessity for separating the Punjab Frontier Force from the Punjab regiments of the regular army, we should ensure that unanimity in our Military action towards the tribes on the North and North-West Frontiers which is so desirable, and we should not have to alter the existing arrangements of the departments of the army which are already organised in four administrative circles, an incidental advantage of considerable importance. The formation of this Army of the North would be a measure of great political significance and importance, as it would assist the Government of India to carry out its policy of enlisting the tribes within the limits of British influence in the support of our military power. In that army the Beluchi and the Pathan would find their proper places, and the whole northern Army would form a bulwark against aggression. This would undoubtedly be a command involving great responsibility, but it would not be as large a command as the Bengal Army, past or present; while there would be an advantage in one officer wielding these great military resources, and in his being able to enforce the military policy of the Government of India throughout this extensive and important area. The Beluch and new Bombay frontier battalions might remain, if necessary, under the control of the military authorities in Bombay as regards interior economy, &c., and would replace the Bombay line battalions now serving in Beluchistan, which are composed of men from the Deccan. The Punjab Frontier Force would remain as at present, a separate body under its own commander, and to this force would be assigned a particular part of the "frontier to guard and garrison. Although we propose that the Burma Command shall be directly under the Commander-in-Chief in India, such troops of the Madras Army as may be stationed in that province might, as at present, and as indicated in our Despatch, No. 218, of the 9th August 1892, continue to be a part of the Southern Army.

As to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, we propose, as we did in 1888, that the position and authority, privileges and titles, of the present incumbents of the offices of Commanders-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay, should remain unaltered. Their successors would be Lieutenant-Generals commanding the armies of the South and of the West respectively, on such pay as may be appropriate to the circumstances of their commands; but, as recommended in 1888, we see no reason why they should not be Members of the Councils of the Governors of those Presidencies. If delay is likely to occur in carrying out our proposals, we recommend that any fresh nomination to the office of Commander-in-Chief, Madras or Bombay, should be subject to the condition of alteration of the status of the appointment.

The presidential system as existing is a mere shadow of what it was in the past, and the circumstances of the country are entirely changed. The connection of the Governor in Council of Madras and Bombay with those armies is now almost nominal. The native soldiers of those armies would practically know nothing of the change, for they only look to their own Commanding Officers and military authorities, and, as a matter of fact, nearly all the benefits that have been conferred upon the sepoy of late years have emanated from the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in India. Their pay and allowances are regulated by well understood rules, and no alterations of those rules can be made by the Local Governments. The Lieutenant-Generals commanding, associated respectively with the Councils of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, would have just as good an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the views of their civilian colleagues as they have at present, and of asking their opinion on any changes which might be proposed by the central authorities. If the Lieutenant-General himself had no personal knowledge of the native soldier, his staff would supply that want; and no change of the least importance to the sepoy could be made without the consent of the Governor-General in Council; while the staff at Army Headquarters in India would be composed of representatives of all the four armies, just as there are now in the Military Department officers drawn from the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies. The segregation of races would be ensured much more completely than at present, and the separation of the armies would be jealously guarded by army Headquarters and the Government of India, just as in the past their efforts have been devoted to prevent the Bombay Army from becoming a duplicate of the Bengal Army, a result which might have been obtained, had the local authorities been able to carry out unfettered their recruiting policy. As to the officers of the Madras and Bombay armies suffering from the abolition of the present system, we venture to say that the officers of those armies would welcome the change. The three Staff Corp are now amalgamated; the officers would then have far greater scope for employment than at present, and the Commander-in-Chief in India being relieved of the immediate and detailed command of the Bengal Army would have an equally direct interest in all the four armies—a fact which the officers serving in Madras and Bombay could not fail to recognise as to their advantage—while he would have better opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with these officers and with their merits and qalifications.

It must be recognised that, with the advance of a great military power towards the frontiers of India, the duty of the Government of India is to be able to confront that power with the best material at its disposal, however much we may hope that the disaster of war may be averted. To this end we have so to organise the army as to enable us to place in the field all the troops which are composed of the best fighting material. The advantage which it may be to the armies of Madras and Bombay or to the Hindustani troops to be employed on or beyond the frontier must give way to the greater advantages, accruing to the Empire at large, from the employment of the best fighting material in the first line. No amount of service in the dreaded and rigorous climate of Beluchistan will make the soldier of the Deccan fit for service in that climate, or to fight against the enemy he may have to encounter, while similarly we could not ask a commander to employ the troops of Hindustan or of the south of India in such a region in any large numbers, when hardier and better fighting material is at our disposal. The sepoy recruited from Southern India has been proved over and over again to be unfit for the physical and climatic conditions of campaigning in Upper Burma.

We must, therefore, accept the fact that our fighting army, so far as a great campaign beyond the North-West Frontier is concerned, must be composed mainly of the Sikh, the Punjabi, the Pathan, the Beluchi, and the Gurkha. In minor campaigns and expeditions which may take place on the frontier of India or beyond sea, other troops may be employed, and we may yet hope that, by a better recruiting system and some re-arrangement of classes, the Madras and Bombay armies may be raised to a higher state of efficiency in the same manner that we are endeavouring to promote the efficiency of the Hindustani portion of the Bengal Army, by the introduction of class regiments, which was sanctioned by Your Lordship's predecessor.

REMARKABLE AGENCY FRAUDS.

PEERS "GOOD FOR MARRIAGE"

A few days before the mail left a man named Charles Howard, aged 70, who was said to be known by the aliases of Colonel Howard, Colonel Barron, Count Hovardi, Count von Howard, Colonel Tempest, and others, was formally brought up at Bow-street and remanded. The police had arrested him under the powers of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, as being suspected of obtaining his living by dishonest means. He was charged with having obtained from Colonel Richard W. Aldworth the sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* under the fictitious title of Williams, Murray, M'Donald, and Co. He treated the matter with a good deal of lofty indignation.

On Wednesday, when the accused was again brought up at Bow-street, the charge widened so as to include an alleged fraud on Mr. George M. Harvey, of Malin Hall, county Donegal, from whom Howard is said to have obtained 21*l.*, and during the hearing facts of a sensational character transpired.

Mr. Sims, who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, stated that the fraud of which the prisoner was accused was of the most extraordinary nature. It would be proved that Howard had sent copies of the following letter to various gentlemen of means with the intention of obtaining money from them by false pretences:—

Torvile House, Kensington, Aug. 15, 1893.

Sir,—The enclosed most probably concerns you. In a torn portion of a recent provincial or colonial newspaper—I could not determine which—I accidently saw a month ago, I read the enclosed, which I copied as well, as its dilapidated condition allowed, and which, bearing my mother's maiden name, I thought might concern my brother or myself, as my family had held property here and there in the kingdom, and within 50 or 60 miles of the part mentioned. Before seeing my brother I saw Mr W. Williams, of—, Manchester, and, after much trouble, I found he had retired and died. I was referred to an Australian firm once connected with him in Glasgow, but they declined undertaking the search I proposed. They, however referred me, as the best agents for conducting such inquiry, to Messrs. Williams, Murray, M'Donald and Co., who had succeeded to Mr. William's immense Colonial connection all over Australia and South Africa, and who would discover any person in the dependencies if anyone could. They are highly respectable persons. Mr. Murray is son of Sir James Murray, and nephew of the late Bishop Murray. They have established central offices in Cannon-street, and their present address is Cowley house, Cowley-street, London, S. W. We have decided that the advertisement does not refer to us, and we send it on to you hoping that what we have said as to the best means of obtaining information will be of advantage and interest, and save you at least some initiatory trouble.

Mr. Sims proceeded to state that the advertisement referred to was in manuscript form and accompanied the above letter. The heading was altered in each instance so as to suit the requirements of each case. The supposed advertisement sent to one of the prosecutors was as follows:

To Colonel Richard W. Aldworth.

I wrote to you twelve month's ago to an address given me, and I had my letter returned marked, "insufficiently addressed." Through severe internal diseases and decline of life, and without ties, I wish to hear from you as I am desolate and old. Business, however, has greatly prospered with me. I have in three estates over 200,000 sheep, besides cattle and property in South Africa, altogether of nearly a quarter of a million sterling. But many hundreds of miles from the sea, 300 miles from any real town, afflicted as I am, it is both triste and depressing. I wish to sell and return to England (and large selling is better in England than here or at Cape Town) and embark my capital in promising home enterprise, and to arrange my affairs. The long rains and droughts here are most trying. (Here the remnant of paper was so torn and mangled that I could only make out the following:) Any person having the address of the gentleman abovenamed will oblige the undersigned by cutting this notice out, or forward the paper to him. I will pay any expense that ensures communication. Please write to me direct, or to any of the following addresses, and I shall receive your letter; or hear of you, but better to me direct. Please, therefore, to reply to Messrs.——, Sydney, or to Mr. W. Williams, or to me here, M'Donald,——, Australia.

Mr. Sims went on to state that the letter (which was signed Mary Trevanion) explained that the addresses of the persons referred to in the supposed advertisement had been torn away. For some time past prisoner had occupied a room at Cowley house, Cowley-street, Westminster, for which he paid 5*s.* a week. He received letters there in the name of Williams, Murray, M'Donald, and Co., the firm which the writer of the letter signed Mary Trevanion recommended as the best people for making inquiries in Australia. Prisoner represented himself as a general agent. On one occasion the housekeeper told him that some people had called there and stated that he was a swindler. He afterwards said that he had consulted a barrister on the subject, and he advised him that most persons who started a new business were called swindlers. On receiving the communication referred to Colonel Aldworth, who resided at Newmarket, Cork, wrote a letter of thanks to Mary Trevanion, and afterwards communicated with William Murray, M'Donald and Co., who induced him to send 2*l.* 2*s.* as an inquiry fee. He got no satisfaction in return, and prisoner was eventually taken into custody by Detective-inspector Baker. Prisoner refused his address, but the inspector found that he was living at Oakley-crescent, in the name of Colonel Barron. He owed 40*l.* for board and lodging, but said he had estates in India, and expected a remittance by every mail. It would be proved that boys had visited him there, and copied for him a number of documents relating to the present charge. The inspector found in prisoner's room a list of names of 143 gentlemen to whom he had sent the letter and advertisement described, and letters from 13 gentlemen who had responded. There were drafts of letters to noblemen offering for 50*l.* to obtain for them certain incriminating letters; drafts of letters to gentlemen offering to prove that their wives had committed adultery; letters offering for 100*l.* to cure the return to Parliament of the persons to whom they were addressed; letters offering for a consideration, to bring about a marriage with an Australian lady with several thousand pounds a year; a list of 157 members of the Peerage and Baronetage, marked "good for marrige," and letters from gentlemen relating to "the Australian heiress." Mr. Sims went on to say that prisoner had carried on an extensive business in the begging-letter line, and in the name of Evans and Co., of Swansea, had obtained 5*l.* each from a number of youths on pretence of giving them or finding them employment. He intimated that on a future occasion other charges would be preferred.

Evidence having been given by Colonel Aldworth and others, prisoner was remanded.

THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY.

Mr. McNaughton, the Procurator-fiscal, left London for Inverary on Friday. The two indictments against Monson will be served immediately. It is expected the defence will examine the Crown witnesses in London shortly, according to Scotch law. Mrs. Monson, the wife of the prisoner, will not be called as a witness at the trial.

The police had the following notice posted in London:—"200*l.* Reward.—Murder.—Wanted, on a Sheriff's warrant, for being concerned in the alleged murder of Windsor Dudley Cecil Hamborough, at Ardlamont, Argyllshire, on Aug. 10, 1893, Edward Sweeney, *alias* Edward Davis, *alias* Edward Scott, known in racing circles as Ted Davies, or Long Ted. Description—Age about 30, height 5*ft.* 10*in.*, thin build, broad shouldered, complexion pale, inclined to be sallow eyes full, grey steel, high cheek bones, long, thin face dark wavy hair, brown moustache (may be shaven off), suffers from asthma, and has a habit of putting his hand to his side when coughing. Dresses well, and generally wears a hard brown felt hat. Was a bookmaker's clerk, and resided at Sutherland-street, Pimlico. Information to James Fraser, Chief Constable, Lochgilphead, Argyllshire, Scotland."

It is reported that several important letters have been found, one of which is looked upon by the Crown agents as of great importance. This document, which will be read at the trial, is said to have been written by Monson a few hours before the boating accident.

The trial is expected to take place in the High Court of Justiciary, the judge being the Lord Justice Clerk.

A notice to the Probate department at Somerset house has been entered against proof of any will or grant of letters of administration in the estate of Lieutenant Hambrough. It is supposed that this caveat has been filed on behalf of Mrs. Monson or some financial agents, and the document is in opposition to Major Hambrough's interests.

THE SWAZILAND CONVENITON.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Convention with the South African Republic for the administration of the affairs of Swaziland was signed by the State President at Pretoria, on Nov. 8, and was published by the official organ of the Transvaal. According to a telegram from Pretoria, "the terms of the Convention are satisfactory to the Transvaal, while strongly guarding the rights of the white residents, who secure the full privileges of Transvaal burghers. The final cession now only awaits the formal consent of the Swazi King."

The official correspondence leading up to the signature of the Convention is given in a Blue Book which has been issued from the Colonial Office. On Feb. 2, 1892, Lord Knutsford wrote to Sir H. Loch:—

Her Majesty's Government have every desire to meet, so far as is possible, the wishes of the South African Republic, and I have now to authorise you to inform President Kruger that you are prepared to receive, as representing Her Majesty's Government in South Africa, proposals from him respecting the Government of Swaziland. He may be further informed that, while Her Majesty's Government will not decline discussion of any question which he may think it necessary to bring forward in connection with this subject, it will, of course, be understood that they cannot in any way pledge themselves as to the decision which may be ultimately arrived at by them.

After the change of Government Sir H. Loch came to London to explain the position, and on Dec. 1 Lord Ripon recorded the views of the new Government on the subject in a lengthy despatch, in which he said:—

All the circumstances seem to Her Majesty's Government to involve an obligation on them to make good the undertakings given by their predecessors substantially, and in the spirit in which they were made, and with a due acknowledgement of the friendly services rendered at a critical time by the South African Republic. But, apart from the considerations of good faith, there are other circumstances which appear to Her Majesty's Government to render it impossible to insist on an indefinite prolongation of the existing arrangement in Swaziland.

In April last Sir H. Loch met the President of the South African Republic, at Colesberg, and on June 10 be sent to Lord Ripon the draft of the Convention, which, he said, represented the result of four days' discussion between the State President and himself, and was also the outcome of several discussions in the Volksraad which had taken place in secret session. He added:—

The Convention is confined to Swaziland; and the various questions relating to the territories of Umbegesa, of Zambaan, the Widow Mdhlaleni, and Tongaland, as well as the questions relating to railways, railway tariffs, and the free importation of South African produce are not touched. It would have been more satisfactory to me if I had been able to attach to the draft Swaziland Convention stipulations respecting the Charlestown Railway, and a general agreement on the subject of South African railway tariffs, but these questions, however important they may be in the general interest of South Africa, are not logically connected with the Swaziland question. The primary considerations to be borne in mind in dealing with the Swaziland question are the interests of the Swazi natives and of the Europeans who are either residents in Swziland or have acquired property in that country. Those interests have, I think, been very fully safeguarded in the draft Convention, and I beg to recommend that the draft may receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government. In reviewing the whole course of the negotiations, I think I am in a position to congratulate, your Lordship on the satisfactory settlement of a difficult question.

On Sept. 15, Sir H. Loch informed the State President at Pretoria that Her Majesty's Government highly appreciated the friendly spirit in which the Government of the South African Republic had given the assurance that no laws to be made for Swaziland should be in conflict with the guarantees given to the Swazi people, and added:—

As a condition precedent to the signature of the Convention with Her Majesty's Government, they desire an assurance on the part of the South African Republic that one of the terms of the Convention with, or Organic Proclamation of the Swazi Queen and Council shall be the provison for its duration for a period of not

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Herr Stuhlmann, who has been with Emin Pasha, has given an account of the African pigmies which contains some scientific details not well-known. Their average height is about four feet, their head is round, nose flat, face very prognathous, hair spiral woolly and brown, skin light brown with an indication of yellow, beard scanty, and body covered with a light down. Mentally, they are cruel and cunning, with keen senses and thieving propensities. Their language has no numerals, and is related to that of the Wambuba tribes. They wear no ornaments, and do not tattoo the skin, but occasionally bore two holes in the upper lip. They seem to have some religious notions, as they bury the dead in a particular position. They have also a form of marriage, and cannabalism is not general. Herr Stuhlmann thinks these dwarfs are the remains of a peculiar pepole who once extended over all Africa and even into Asia. They have childish characteristics, their skeletons are undeveloped, and apparently they are a case of arrested development. Herr Panckow formerly arrived at the same conclusion, which, however, is still open to question.

The supposed skull of Sophocles found by Munster in a tumulus 11 stadia from Dekeleia has now been examined by Professor Virchow, of Berlin. The skull, it may be remembered, was taken from the skeleton of a very old man, with a cane by his side, an alabaster vase, and other things. This skeleton was one of four found in sarcophagi, two of which were of marble. Sophocles was 90 when he died in 406 B. C., and the skull corresponds with his age. It is of the long type (index 73.3), and there is a remarkable irregularity between the right and left hemispheres. The left temporal suture is nearly obliterated. The forehead is broad, the face narrow high-featured, and slightly prognathous, while the nose is narrow and the capacity is low (1,340 cubic centimetres).

The Hittites of Jewish history, who were long a puzzle to the anthropologists, are now believed to have been a Semitic tribe speaking a dialect akin to Phœnician, and it is ascertained that the so-called Hittite inscriptions are really the work of another people, the Chaldi, whose origin is not yet discovered. At present the tendency is to show that these were of Aryan or Indo-Germanic origin, and probably immigrants from Europe.

Dr. G. H. Bailey, of Owens College, Manchester, has summed up the results of observations made on the air of the large English towns. From these it appears that in the atmosphere of the country and the less populous parts of the towns there is, on the average, one volume of sulphurous acid to every ten million volumes of air. In populous parts the proportion is five volumes of sulphurous acid in summer, and ten in winter, while in dense fogs the figure rises to as many as fifty volumes. In fogs, the proportion of carbonic acid is only about double what it is in ordinary weather. Organic matter in suspension also increases very much during fogs, and is of greater virulence. Moreover, as much as 95 per cent. of the actinic rays of sunlight are sometimes cut off by fogs.

Until recent years Darwin's theory of coral reefs held the field. It is to the effect that a coral island is subsiding, and that the reef which fringes its shore—the "fringing reef"—becomes a "barrier reef" as the land sinks, and when the land is entirely submerged, an "atoll." Mr. Murray, of the "Challenger" expedition, however, introduced another theory, to the effect that coral reefs may grow in submerged banks or platforms which are not sinking, and that their form may be determined by the solvent action of the sea water, the prevalence of food, and so on. Finally, Dr. Guppy, at the Solomon Islands, has observed that corals grow vigorously along the shore and further out, but not in the intermediate zone, where the water is fouled by silt from the land. Here we have the fringing reef and the barrier reef without subsidence. Apparently, then, Darwin's theory of coral reefs (like his theory of natural selection) does not meet all the facts of the case, and has to be supplemented by other explanations.

A new variety of the cat, which is called "coon cat," has appeared in America. Two specimens now in Chicago were obtained from a forest round Moosehead Lake. They are larger than ordinary cats, and have faces and tails like raccoons. One of them likes to ascend high places and both hurry with a coon-like gallop. Their feet are digitigrade, and their claws retractile. It is suggested that they are hybrids of the house cat and the raccoon; but they interbreed with the common cat.

Readers of Goethe's "Autobiography" well remember his attempts to see nature in pictures as the artist sees her. It is, as he demonstrated, a habit which can be acquired by those who are not artists. People are often struck by the superior beauty of a real landscape when seen in a painting, and as Mr. W. Denis, of Chicago, has recently pointed out, this is not due solely to colouring and "idealising," but to a way of looking at the scene. The real landscape is large and distracts the eye with extent, movement, commonplace sights, sounds, and thoughts, whereas the picture is small and disturbing influences are excluded from it. It is all on the same focal plane, and can be seen at a glance. It is possible, however, to put ourselves in the mental and visual attitude of the painter, and by keeping our consciousness undistracted to see pictures in nature. Anything like a frame or a spy-glass, such as the mouth of a cavern, a break in the trees, or looking through the fingers or legs, helps the eye by confining its field of vision and excluding distracting objects. As Mr. Denis remarks, awaking from a reverie has sometimes the same pictorial, effect.

The popular idea is that Japan enjoys a very fine climate, and it is common enough to speak of it as the sanatorium of the East. As many Europeans go there, any medical information on the subject is desirable, and hence the remarks of Dr. A. S. Ashmead, of New York, who spent many years in the country, may be useful. Dr. Ashmead says that the meteorology of Japan is quite peculiar, and owing probably to the humidity, foreigners, especially on their first arrival, are prone to rheumatism. The best preventative is to do as the Japanese do and take hot baths frequently. This practice apparently accounts for the absence of rheumatism among the natives, who consider it essential to their comfort. Hot baths and the frequent drinking of hot tea promote the action of the skin, and mitigate the depressing influence of the summer months June, July, and August, which form the wet season in Japan. In fact, hot baths and tea are favourable to acclimatisation. Residence in Japan increases the activity of the skin, while it diminishes the eliminating power of the lungs and the strength of the heart in circulating the blood. In fact, a prolonged stay in the country is attended by a general relaxation of the system and an increased susceptibility to cold. After two years a European feels the necessity of wearing warmer clothing in winter, and the climate seems to have become harsher.

The vast plateaux of the Sierra Madre of Mexico enjoy an excellent climate well adapted for Europeans and free from a number of diseases, for instance, tuberculosis. Even in the city of Mexico this disease is rare. The plateaux, moreover, are blessed with some excellent mineral springs. There is one at Penon, not far from the City of Mexico, which is being recommended by French doctors as similar to the famous springs of Auvergne, such as Royal and Mont-Dore. It belongs to the "mixed bicarbonate" class, and rises in a volcanic district. The waters are hot, and were originally used by the Aztecs, who believed that the spring marked the place where a famous warrior was killed in battle. The Spanish conquerors also drank the waters and made fresh outlets for it. There is now a palatial hydropathic on the spot, which is much patronised by the wealthier citizens of the capital.

The grape harvest of France this year has not been equalled during the last hundred years, notwithstanding the attacks of three enemies, the oidium in April, mildew, and the phylloxera. The extraordinary crop is due to the favourable climatic condition of the summer. The flowering took place in dry weather, and the light rains of April, followed by the draught of July and August, were just what the vines wanted. We may add that we have seen both white and red grapes ripen this year on the walls and roofs of houses in the open air near London.

There has been a plague of wasps in France as well as in England during the past summer, and the occasion was seized by more than one naturalist to observe and experiment on the insects. M. Milne-Edwards found that their ordinary food having failed at Pas-de-Calais the wasps fed on the sap of young elms; and M. Marchal succeeded in transforming a working wasp into one capable of producing eggs by giving it the proper nourishment.

Dr. Jonesco has found that all trees alike may be struck by lightning if the "pressure" of the discharge is sufficiently high; but if it be low, preferences are observed. The conductivity of the wood does not seem to depend on its richness in water, or, in other words, sap, but in oil and amidon. Wood that is poor in fatty oil conducts electricity relatively better than wood that is rich in it.

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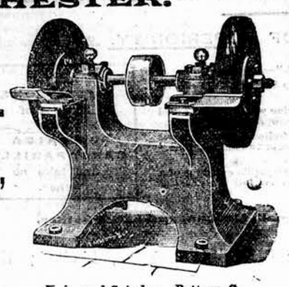
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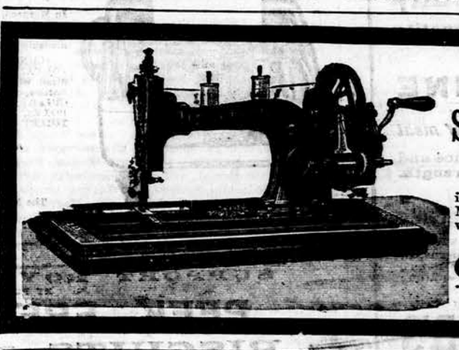
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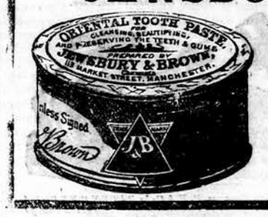

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